Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

To Miss S. C. D.

Dear S—I am thankful you've leaped into love,
Now you'll pity another—I hope,
If you do—I'll advise you—do away with your pain,
And consent with your love to elope.
If this you decline, it will cost you a pang,
Which I *feel*, but cannot express;
So counsel me—and I'll counsel thee,
And we'll soften each others distress.

This Love is a witch, that giveth a twitch,
Which none but a lover can know;
A dart and a smart which rests on the heart
And warmeth us into a glow.
In this you'll agree, for you cannot but know,
And I also know—I confess—
But we both are so bound, we dare not look round
For that surely would be to transgress.

Oh Sarah, this life is a terrible strife
Within, and without, all commotion;
I've something to say—shall we both run away?—
And end all our cares with this notion.
We'll pursue the first road that leads us to love,
At the alter of love we will rest;
With love for our guide—and love by our side,
There no doubt but by love we'll be blest.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

To M. E. T.

"Ul ameris amabilis Esto."

One smile from thy beauty, one sigh from thy breast,
Would awaken the dream of those hours of rest;
That have passed like the leaf on the eddying stream,
Or the vision of sleep in a beauteous dream.
Oh! breathe not my faults, be they many or few,
They should pass unobserved like the tremulous dew,
That sparkles in beauty, on rosebud and leaf,
Or the tear drop that falls in the hour of grief.
The cause of that grief will forever be mine;
But with the voice of the many! O mingle not thine,
Or whisper thy sorrows to the careless and vain,
To pass like the zephyr, o'er the desolate plain.
The tide of affliction, like the freshet may flow,
O'er the beauties of Earth in their verdure and glow,—
But the sun shine of season again will relume
The flowers that wither and fade o'er the tomb.
Oh! grant me that smile that was once only mine,
Let it light the pale features of beauty's decline;
Let it linger and play on the cheek of regret,
And whisper the scenes that you cannot forget.

DELPHUS.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MISPLACED ATTACHMENT.

Of woman's smiles beware, and beware of the dart,
Which the little boy cupid oft throws at the heart.

Will any one after reading this, say 'tis but a fancy picture? if there should be any such, to him, and also to my fair reader I must use this language; read it and believe it true, and let the sequel prove a warning to the gentler sex, and may they be entreated to regard with the greatest care, the kind attentions and persevering advances of those who would wish to be to them their nearest and dearest friend; be wise as the serpent, and if possible, harmless as the dove; if you have ever secretly wished to trifle with the feelings of a friend, and if at any time you have derived pleasure by such a conquest, never, never acknowledge it; but can a woman do this? Can she, who was given to man to crown his happiness, do this? I answer that she has! For I have seen a young man in the full enjoyment of all life's blessings except one, and to add that, to experience the sweet satisfaction of supposing that his cup of bliss would be then filled, disappointed in his wish, and the prospect which he had every reason to believe was firm, in one moment destroyed and ravished for ever; and did she only smile at what she gained? No! She did much more! But to the smile she might have nothing added; she had played too harshly on a delicate chord and severed it; and every fine feeling of his nature became changed, and one who might for many years have been an ornament and an honour to society, was made not only a misanthrope in every sense of the name, but, was murdered; not to keep you longer in suspense, I give the history.

In the year ——, lived in the city of Philadelphia, or in other words the city of brotherly love, a young man, who for many years was my school-fellow, a play-mate, and who proved in after life until his unfortunate attachment, my most valued friend; as we were very often seen perambulating the streets and suburbs of the city locked arm in arm, and often enjoying a ride just as the sun was looking above the horizon, caused us by many, the name of brothers.

Friendship such as ours, and between man and man for so long a continuance is not often seen: we were partners not in the pecuniary affairs of life, but, in our pains and pleasures; yes, mental partners; and the intimacy made me familiar with every little circumstance or event that happened him. And the melancholy termination of his life, his breathing the chilly air of a madman's cell, and the singing through his iron barred window the plaintive tune of "my heart, my heart is breaking, &c." will never be forgotten; in that cell he knew no one, or at least, recognized no one but myself; often have I visited him, and if a chance rational hour he could experience, which he sometimes could, I have enjoyed much pleasure, derived much valuable information, and never left him without breathing a silent prayer that he might again be what he once was; at my present age an involuntary tear has just trinkled down my cheek, at the thought of his last expiring wish. Kind readers, if you have ever had a real friend in whose happiness you largely partook, if you have ever known what true friendship was, picture to yourself that friend in a few short months, bereft of reason, a manly form dwindled down to a mere skeleton, so that his personal appearance could scarcely be recognised by his most intimate, I say, imagine to yourself this, and then consider which of you could prevent a moistened cheek when seeing and knowing that the cause was woman! Yes, she who was given to temper men; the unconscious, the unwilling instrument 'tis true, for she meant not to have killed or to have thus murdered him. But to my friend.

At the age of twenty-one, after having been educated with the utmost care, and being a gentleman and a scholar, and having every thing in abundance about him, it might be supposed that he was happy; he was; and but for a too sensitive imagination he might long have lived; but the bud was nipped before it was full blown; he had embraced an honourable profession, and his family influence being extensive, he was not long in being placed in a very enviable situation; through his profession he obtained an introduction to one of the prettiest creatures whom I have ever known, and the happy moments which we have enjoyed in their society I oft refer to; she was the youngest of three sisters; I soon learned the intentions of my friend; we the secret wishes of each other told without enjoining the customary "be sure and never mention it;" we knew each other; he had formed friendships, but not such as this; could sleepless nights be ever the cause of mere friendship? Could Miss A. be so often thought of and regarded only as a friend? But judge of his astonishment when again reading his prescriptions before sending them to the apothecary to find the name of Miss A. added to the articles prescribed; when seeing this, he uttered it must be love! If not, what can it be? He had read that women have it in their power to make men mad, wise, sick, or well, and who can choose the object of their appetite at pleasure; pity 'twas that she ever smiled, for with that smile she rivetted the attachment, and he to lessen the danger of his situation, proposed to join me in a short summer jaunt, and absent himself for a few weeks from the pleasures of her society; but just as we were preparing to leave, he received a note requesting his immediate professional attendance; this fired his imagination and he was determined; I cautioned him, but it was too late; in a few days he proposed a promenade in their delightful garden, plucked a white rose and gently placed it in her beautiful hair, and she in return presented a forget-me-not; they as usual seated themselves under a most pleasant arbour, shaded only by the sweet-scented jessamine; here terminated his continued earthly happiness; his rational moments from this time were indeed few; a maniac's cell became his dwelling; the accomplished Miss A. married a gentleman from a distance a short time after, with whom she was engaged; this told us all; if my gentle readers have never seen a madman, I wish they never may; in violently singing "My heart, my heart is breaking, oh remember me to A.," and with his hand clasped in mine, he died; beware, ah beware of misplaced attachment.

Amo.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

[The following article by Dr. John Bell, has been chosen by the examining committee, as entitled to the premium offered by the publisher of the Casket, for the best Essay.]

WHAT OF THE TIMES!

What of the times, my kind Mentor? What but agitation, commotion, and revolution, was the reply. And, he added, after a pause, was it ever otherwise in the history of the world? If we reflect never so little we cannot but discover, that the mind of nations like that of individuals must have unceasingly wherewithal to exercise and even to waste its powers. When superstition and war fail to furnish aliment, commercial enterprise, or the exercise of the fine and useful arts, all their pomp and circumstance are next had recourse to. These obtained, new sources of agitation are opened: people begin to cast anxious and inquiring glances at their situation; and their relative position to each other and to their possessions, is next scrutinized. They are restive under attempts made by their rulers and superiors, to alter the value of property, and to abridge their sphere of personal movement. They now discuss the questions of right and privilege; and amid their perplexity, growing out of the sophisms of courtiers and hirelings, and the evident differences among men in physical, moral and intellectual endowment, as well as in the unequal possession of the goods of fortune by those who originally had similar and equal opportunities for acquiring them, they find it difficult to know themselves what to ask for, and still more difficult to know how they can obtain their claim, and how insure permanency to its objects. In this dilemma are the nations of the earth at the present time; and hence the universal anxiety and perturbation. But was the world ever quiet, were mankind ever free from the influence of some strong impulse? Let the past, however briefly told, be the reply.

When Europe had recovered from the shock produced by the irruption of the barbarians, and the subversion of the Roman Empire, the people began to be agitated by the claims of rival monasteries for influence and endowment, and the marauding excursions of neighbouring barons and castellains. Superstition and war often assumed more imposing forms by involving the whole nation: but they did not appear on that grand scale which gave them the semblance of religion and justice, until the period in which Europe poured not only her armed legions but millions of her people over the plains of Asia. Piety and genuine devotion had little to do with the Crusades, although they were ostensibly engaged in for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels. The main spring of action, the incitement with the many, was a spirit of adventure, a love of change and a desire to escape from present restrictions, whether tyrannical or legal, by which the breast of man is ever agitated—Atheists, robbers and pirates made common cause with bishops, knights and barons. So motley was the group, and of such disreputable materials was it, at least in part, composed of, that one writer rather quaintly exclaims, "a lamentable case, that the devil's blackguards should be God's soldiers."—On one occasion the crusaders could allow themselves to attack and capture Constantinople—at another the island of Cyprus. It mattered little, provided they found employment for their arms and gratification of the love of wild adventure which impelled most of them to leave their homes. Knight-errantry was but another mode in which this restless spirit of mankind displayed itself. They who had not patience of disposition to act the part of monks, to chaunt hymns, copy manuscripts and get up miracles for the benefit of their monastery; nor yet who possessed castles and retainers in sufficient force to tyrannize over their serfs and plunder their neighbours, took to the high road as knights errant; arbitrators, according to their own law, of disputes, and righters after their own whims, of wrongs whether real or imaginary. As men always must have some banner and motto under which to battle, theirs was chastity and valour, with impassioned regard for some fair dame, or one whom at least they persuaded themselves was fair, and to prove which, they would at any time dare a doubter to the combat, although it may have happened that they had never seen the object of their enthusiastic regard. These knights-errant were about as sincere in their vocation as the younger sons of nobility and gentry, who enter the army to win honours and glory and the gratitude of their sovereign and the country. Place and profit are of course mere incidents in this brilliant and disinterested career.

It has been made a matter of reproach to the Italian republics, that they did not engage as zealously in the crusades as the people of France, Germany and England. The reason is obvious; they had not less of an orthodox spirit than their northern neighbours; but they found active employment in fighting with each other at home and trading abroad. They were not very solicitous to visit Syria and Egypt as soldiers, when they could more easily and profitably do it as merchants and mariners. They did not stand in need of any new impulse to agitate them—revolution was ever busy, and kept them fully occupied—An all powerful duke this month was a wanderer and an outcast the next; a triumphant faction in the city one day, were driven out as ignominious exiles the next. Even in the more regular, because absolute, governments of Rome and Naples, the vicissitudes of fortune among the rulers and the general agitation among the ruled, were scarcely inferior to the commotions experienced as a matter of course among the republics in middle and northern Italy. The episodes in the histories of those countries of the short revolutions accomplished by Cola di Rienzi in Rome, and at a later period by Massaniello in Naples, were evidences and effects of the restless and agitating spirit among the people, still more than the result of any preconcerted plan for the meliorating of their condition.

The fever of the crusades having subsided by the immense loss of lives on both sides, and the palled sense of novelty of the surviving crusaders, the people of Europe found excitement and occupation in the struggles between sovereigns and their feudal barons for power and rule, in which the Popes played a part by an occasional interdict and excommunication. The successful resistance of the English barons gave them the *Magna Charta*, which served as a precedent and a stimulus to the body of the people to put after a time a check both on them and the King. In France the power of the crown became paramount, and swallowed up both the privileges of the nobles and the rights of the commons. Some diversion to the public mind was of course given from time to time by a foreign war—as for example between France and England, and France and Germany. But cordially as the French and English hated each other, and bitter as was the rivalry between Francis the First and his imperial brother Charles the Fifth, these hates and jealousies had not in them enough of the leaven of change and revolution to rouse the people to a suitable pitch of general phrenzy. This seasonable ferment was however soon to be brought on by the reformation of Luther and Calvin, the workings of which were shown in the long wars, miscalled of religion, in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and finally in England, Scotland and Ireland; for the bloody struggle between Charles the First and his parliament, which cost that prince his crown and his head, was as much a war of religion as one waged to determine the respective rights of the parties in the conduct of the government.

Europe might have been compared to an immense ship in shallows, without a rudder. She had leaned, during the storm of the crusades, to the east, and righted by part of her company throwing themselves on shore, to battle their way among the infidels. The discovery of the new world by Columbus drove the tumultuous crew to the other side; she now careened to the west, and poured out detachment after detachment of restless beings, many of whom would submit to no discipline, whether it was attempted to be enforced by the captain or the chaplain—King or hierarchy. Others would, it is true, say prayers and repeat *aves*, but they were not on this account the less turbulent and piratical.

The Spanish grandees, overshadowed by the growth of Royal power, so as no longer to be able to tell their king, at his coronation, that they were each of them as good, and altogether more powerful, than he, must have looked to the Western Hemisphere with peculiar pleasure, as a region in which they could, without more than nominal check, exercise sway over vast countries and eventually return home with immense wealth and augmented influence. The mind of Spain, whether displayed in conquest, personal adventure or commerce, found in the new world ample scope for the exercise of its activity. It languished at home, it is true, and sank into a state of apathy from which it has not yet recovered: but the cause is obviously the one which we have just stated; since we find that, coincident with, if not directly produced by the severance of the colonies from the mother country, and the consequent interruption to the active and profitable employment of the leading personages of the latter, were the popular agitation and commotion indicative of a desire for a new and more liberal form of government.

England, the next to participate in the benefits of discovery and commercial adventure in the new world, became engaged in a different manner, which was productive also of different results from those which followed Spanish occupancy and possession. At first she amused herself with plundering the Spaniards, in war by her regular navy, and in peace by her buccaneers—among the former of whom Drake, among the latter Morgan appears most conspicuous. Both had, it may be inferred, nearly equal claims to posthumous fame. Raleigh, more conscientious and less successful, was brought to the block for incursions on Spanish America, that were not so illegal as those for which Drake had been received with acclamations by the people and knighted by his Sovereign. In the latter case, however, it was the energetic Elizabeth, in the former the pusillanimous James who made the award. Finding that it could not divide empire with Spain in South America, the government of England allowed rather than actually planned and fostered emigration to North America. The temptations to settlement were infinitely less alluring for the English nobility and influential personages of the country than those which had induced the Spanish grandees and hidalgos to plan and execute their schemes of colonization. And fortunately for the people of America that it was so: otherwise there might have been a class of nobility and an extensive church establishment, which, leagued with royalty at home, would have been powerful enough to smother democracy in its infancy, or at least to have retarded for a length of time, far beyond our own day, its growth and maturity.

Settlement and colonization in North America were essentially the result of agitation and discontent in England among those who felt themselves oppressed by religious and political intolerance.—It was under these feelings that the puritans landed in New England, Penn and the Friends in Pennsylvania, and Lord Baltimore and the Catholics in Maryland. Unlike the Spaniards in South America, who obtained immense wealth from gold and silver mines, and who were soothed to luxurious repose by a mild and enervating climate, the English settlers were of necessity compelled to cultivate a soil which did not always yield a full harvest to their labour. They were, also, kept almost continually on the alert, to repel the incursions of the Indians, and after a while of the French, reinforced by their savage allies. With such causes of agitation and excitement, there was little risk of the leaven of republicanism and religious zeal, not to say fanaticism, being allowed to lose its fermenting power. The first settlers in New England, the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, were in fact republicans—not by abstract doctrinal belief, but forced thereto by long, angry and agitating discussions in their fatherland. The new colony soon came to be regarded as the asylum of the oppressed, and a cradle of liberty. Of this no stronger evidence can be furnished than the fact that Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, Haselrigg and other men, who afterwards took such a conspicuous and decisive part in the civil war between Charles and the Parliament, were on the point of embarking with their families for New England. The government in an evil hour prevented the emigration. Of the result of this prohibition the after service and exploits of the three first named characters abundantly testify.

When the peace of 1763, which gave England possession of Canada, found the colonies of North America freed from all danger from French invasion and depredation, nothing more seemed to be requisite than for them to enjoy all the advantages promised by such a state of things. But the spirit of the colonists though soothed by success was still essentially the same. A few blunders on the part of the English government was sufficient to set in motion the elements of agitation, which soon assumed such a shape as to constitute revolution, secession and independence.—Is the spirit of change, the love of strong perturbating excitement stilled among us? We fear not.—But we are narrators, not prophets.

France, which had aided by arms and money, young America in obtaining her independence, was fated to realize the force of the mythological fiction, that supposed those who caressed Cupid, as an object of pity, should receive in return from the ungrateful boy, into their bosoms, the flame of passion to torture and consume them. France joined America in winning for the latter Liberty: but she was not allowed to retire after the victory, without herself receiving some of the spirit of this goddess. The materials for agitation and commotion were abundant—little was requisite, to set them in motion, and to give them a fearful and overpowering influence. France had had her wars of religion and her whole population had been thoroughly stirred up on the occasion—Cruelties and enormities of the blackest dye were committed by both Catholics and Hugonots. It ought not however to be forgotten that refinements of barbarity exercised by Royal command were in more instances than one exemplars and prototypes of scenes, which in after years were thought to have had their origin in jacobinical ingenuity. Unfortunately for France, the Hugonots were not allowed to become an influential party in the state. Whatever privileges had been conceded to them, the result of long and arduous struggles on their part, were abrogated by the perfidy of Louis XIV. and they and their industry and capital were lost to the country and transferred to foreigners. The long wars under Louis the XIV. and Louis XV. and an extensive foreign commerce furnished food for excitement to the French people: but oppressive taxes—an impoverished treasury—defeats on land and ocean—mortified their vanity and forced them to reflection first, and to new means of agitation afterwards. The corruptions of the government, the oppressions and poverty of the people, the inquiries and agitating spirit of the philosophers, were all conspiring to produce a change, when an additional impulse was given by the return of the troops which had served in America. Their enthusiasm in favour of liberty, their ardent aspirations after the enjoyment of this blessing by Frenchmen, and the means by which to attain it, were concentrated, embodied, as it were, in the person of the young Lafayette. Half a century has now elapsed since that time, and this wonderful man still lives, the depositary and expounder of the same noble and elevated doctrines which he then held, and which he imbibed from the lips of Washington, Franklin, and the other sages and heroes of '76. Among the foremost in the early period of the revolution, so long as change was salutary reform, Lafayette was, however, compelled after a time to retire before the demon of destruction, with impiety, cruelty, and all the horrors and revolting scenes in its train, which the worst features in the Crusades, the fierce intolerance of the wars of the reformation, and the cupidity of piratical avarice, had ever engendered and called into action. With the worst vices, human nature when strongly excited, seldom fails however to exhibit in a contrast, which as on this occasion produced a lurid brightness, of the greatest virtues. When a whole nation is in a state of feverish agitation and the majority have been long ignorant and debased, a reaction is the fury of insanity; the many, the mass, for a time must prevail; and their power will be to level and destroy; and so it was with the French revolution. Excess brought weariness—agitation had not ceased; but a new direction was given to it by a successful soldier; and France in arms flattered herself for a while in the illusion, that, while conquering other nations, she was overthrowing old systems, and sanctioning at least the practice of revolution, though she herself failed to give permanency to its principles. But even this time the French people, to the minutest ramification of the community, had not only felt the shock of the revolution, but they enjoyed tangibly its fruits. Crown and church domains and the property of the nobles had changed owners. From the privileged few it had been transferred to the many. Hundreds of thousands of peasants, whom the beginning of the revolution found ignorant and enslaved, were left at its termination with a knowledge of at least their personal rights, and in possession of landed estate. They felt that this was no metaphysical abstraction, no governmental illusion; and it was because they felt this, and were well aware how they became landed proprietors, that they underwent the more willingly such enormous sacrifices of comfort and repose, and often of life, to gratify the ambition of their great leader. Whether Consul or Emperor, they saw in him, like themselves, an inheritor of the revolution. When wearied by his interminable wars, they at length abandoned him, they never forgot,* however, their real position with the Bourbons; nor the light in which they were regarded by the returned emigrants. It was their continued suspicions and fears from this source, which kept them in a state of seldom ceasing agitation, and which gave the leaders of the liberal party and the Bonapartists, who rallied under their banner, such a strong hold on their confidence and affections. The charter which Louis XVIII. was compelled to grant the French people, before they would agree to receive him, even supported as he was by the bayonets of the Allies, guaranteed some of the principles of the revolution and the possession of property to its actual occupants. To attempt, therefore, to annul the provisions of the charter, was not only to curtail freedom of speech and of writing, but to dispossess, at least to affirm the after right of dispossessing of their property the holders of the national domain and confiscated church and seignoral lands. Entire and satisfactory security on this point will insure the support of a majority of the people of France to their government. Wanting this security, no ruler, whether King, Emperor, or President, can promise himself any permanency of office.

Every nation has within itself an impelling principle by which it tends to progressive change in its social and political condition. Its history, like the life of an individual, exhibits it in youth, maturity and decrepitude. At times it passes through these several stages in a comparatively brief period. In other cases centuries must elapse before a similar course is gone through. The history of one nation is a fallacious guide in forming an opinion of the probable career of another. There are primitive inherent differences among the races of mankind as well as among the people of the same race. The African, the Mongolic or Tartar, and the Caucasian or white race, could not be expected to adopt the same forms of social and political organization even under similar circumstances of free and unrestrained action. Nor can even two adjoining nations be expected to be equally pliant to similar impulses and theories of government. The true constitutional system has only so far been thoroughly adapted by the Anglo-Saxon stock. It is under course of trial in France; it has failed with the Spaniards—and has never yet been fully carried out in Germany, that very country from which our Saxon ancestors came—It remains for time to show how far the primary principles of the rights of man can be carried into full and general operation. It would be uncharitable, perhaps unphilosophical (the terms ought to have more frequently the same meaning) to say that any people are incurably unfitted for the possession and enjoyment of their rights. But one may say that an education is necessary for enabling them to understand the principles which are involved, and to make a suitable and practical application of them. And, after all, differences in primitive or inherent aptitude, the predominance of one order of faculties over the others, acuter sensibilities will give rise to great modifications of first principles and cause no little varieties of ingrafted practices on the original stock. Constitutional law and representative government will receive very different applications according as it shall be adopted by Spaniards, or by Germans or Italians. There is not then any patent process by which the social and political ills of every people are to be cured. Agitation is necessary, but the precise kind of crisis cannot be foreseen. Since the invention of printing and the immense circulation given to the opinions and practices of nations and individuals, a new element of agitation is introduced from without to add to the materials for the same end within. The problem becomes consequently of more difficult solution, to tell how far a people are agitated by causes inherent in their institutions or by the influence of the sentiments of another and neighbouring people; and next, if a reform be determined on, to know what ought to be elicited from their own experience and what borrowed from their neighbors. The Portuguese have copied the system of a limited monarchy and constitutional government; but as a mere copy, and not springing up from among themselves, it turned out to be a dead letter. The South Americans have copied our institutions, but having had no republican education themselves, they are strangers to the spirit of republicanism; and their resolves are mere holiday declamations, without the force of law or conviction of right. Are we to infer that these people are unfitted for freedom and liberal institutions? By no means. Only they must agitate yet longer, and work out their belief by the evidence of their own observation and experience. It is now upwards of six centuries since England obtained her *Magna Charta*. Within the last two of these, she has brought one of her kings to the block, and banished another, for tyrannical encroachments on the liberties of the people; and yet after all, she is far from the enjoyment of equal laws, and has not yet realized a fair representative system,—despite free discussion, and the most elaborate and continued investigation of the principles of her constitution and the relative powers of her three estates—king, lords, and commons. Of her injustice to Ireland, and the necessity for the people of this latter country to agitate as they are now doing, under the guidance of that arch-agitator, O'Connell, one must be convinced, on a very superficial glance at the state of things in the British empire. Ireland has sufficient inherent energy and kowledge of her rights, to take a place among nations, as a republic—and some of these days she will do so.

We have now shown, we believe, that the spirit of agitation, tending to change and revolution, has been always active among mankind; and if we measure the future by the past, ever will be. It was signally displayed in the crusades, in knight errantry and the practices of chivalry, in the wars between different nations, and the rivalry between cities and provinces of the same nation or people, as among the cities of the Hanseatic League, those of the Netherlands and Italy in the middle ages; afterwards in the wars of the Reformation, in the conquest and settlement of America, and the partial possession of India by Europeans. This spirit, showing itself with peculiar fierceness in England about the time of the first Charles crossed the Atlantic, impelled into existence the Democracies of these United States, gave rise to the memorable incidents of the first French revolution, and though checked, it never was laid, and finally has consummated another, and is now diffusing itself through every other civilized land. Spain begins again to feel it—this time, however, the wife of a dying king takes on herself the task of leading and directing it. Italy is agitated.—Italy which has already been the theatre for two great empires—the first of arms—the second of religion, arts and learning. Greece is again, after the slumber of more than two thousand years, agitated and called into existence as an independent nation; Germany, the nursery of philosophy, of all kinds of systems, the country of domestic virtues and simple energy of character, is distracted with the claims and intrigues of her numerous sectional kings and princes. But her regeneration must take place—as will eventually that of Poland—not to independence alone but to freedom—rational and well understood freedom—It is just as impossible for general as for the individual mind to be stationary, as to exist without excitement and agitation whether for good or for evil. If religion and moral and intellectual culture be not sedulously given to a people, its energies will take a wrong direction and display themselves in a fearful power, destructive finally of itself and involving neighbouring nations in war and revolution.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——

Awake sweet maid, those orbs of light,
In slumber's dream too long thou keepest;
Around thee all is veiled in night,
For day beams come not while thou sleepest.

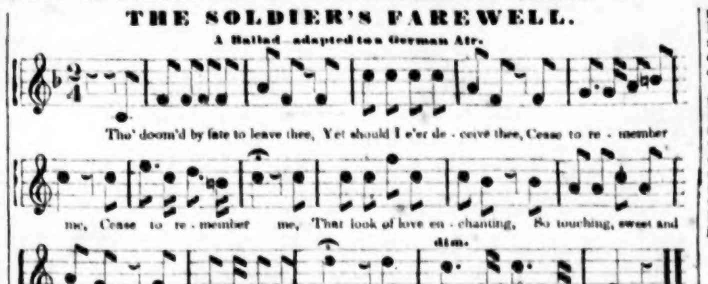
Yet, open not those trembling lids
Till one soft thrilling kiss I take;
It is thy ruby lip that bids.
Thus!—Thus! and now sweet girl, awake!

S.
Wilderness.

Simplicity of all things is hardest to be copied; and ease to be acquired with the greatest labor.—*Steele.*

THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

A Ballad—adapted to a German Air.



SECOND VERSE.

When on the troubled ocean,
I scorn its rude commotion,
Oh! then I'll think of thee;
And when thy form reposes,
On beds of blushing roses,
Oh! then love, think of me.

THIRD VERSE.

When rushing into battle,
I court the cannon's rattle,
Oh! then I'll think of thee;
When on the cold earth lying,
My last farewell I'm sighing,
Oh! then love, think of me.

FOURTH VERSE.

I go where glory calls me,
But still that look enthrals me,
Farewell! it beams in vain;
Oh! hush that sigh of fear, love,
And dry that burning tear, love,
For we will meet again.

From the Casket.

THE SISTERS.

"And she will be his bride,
At the altar he'll give her
The love that was too pure
For a heartless deceiver.
The world may think me gay,
For my feelings I smother.
Oh! thou hast been the cause
Of this anguish, my Mother."

The room was small, but the splendid and almost oriental style of magnificence with which it was furnished, left not a doubt that it was the boudoir of some favourite of fortune: the carpet so thick and soft, that the heavy tread of the mailed warrior could not be distinguished from the soft fairy tread of beauty; the low and velvet covered couches, the large mirrors, the splendid pictures, whose style bespoke them from no less masters than Titian or Claude; the marble tables, the rich curtains, all spoke of wealth, taste and elegance. But with this splendour there was a certain something, which told the inmate was careless or indifferent to it all. On a small centre table of the purest Italian marble, stood a rich porcelain vase filled with rare exotics; but they languished and looked nearly withered—books and engravings strewed the table, but they too lay untouched and unopened—a guitar and a harp stood near, but several of the strings of both were broken. On a beautifully arranged toilet table lay a casket of rich and sparkling gems—the casket was half upset, and many of the trinkets laid strewed about in confusion. Turn now from this minutia, and look at the inhabitant of this apartment, and tell me if happiness dwells with wealth and splendour. On a low crimson Ottoman reclined a fair being who might have been thought to be as inanimate as the objects around her, except for the low passionate sob that at times burst from her bosom, as if her very heart were breaking, she was even in her sorrow an exquisitely beautiful creature; her fairy and perfect form; the infant-like delicacy and purity of her complexion; her head of Grecian like dignity; the profusion of dark curls, which shadowed without concealing the intellectual loveliness of her pale face, all bespoke her lovely; she had apparently but just returned from a ball or party, if one could judge by the elegance and costliness of her dress, which was of white silvered crape, confined at the wrists and waist by bracelets and a girdle of pearls, with a rich twisted necklace and pendants of the same; a pearl bandeau, in which was fastened a plume of white feathers, lay on the floor as it dropped from the head by accident.

"Yes," she exclaimed in a low broken voice, "she will be his bride, and I—what am I—a poor despised creature, looked on with indifference, perhaps with hate, by the being I feel I yet adore—he will be happy while I am miserable; but I deserve it all. Oh, that I could die and be at peace," again she wept bitterly. A low tap was heard at the door, and before she had time to refuse admittance, a fairy form glided into the room, and in a moment was locked in her arms. "My own sister," "dearest Helen," was all that was uttered by either for some moments: at length the visitor rose up from her fervent embrace and seated herself on a low stool, at the side of the couch, while her sister, (for such she was) as if overcome again, sunk back in her reclining position, and gave vent to a fresh burst of tears, still clasping the hand of the fair intruder in her own. "Tell me, my own Helen, what ails you—is this my welcome, after months of separation—am I instead of meeting with your own gladsome smiles to be greeted with tears. Tell me," she continued, throwing herself on her knees, and pressing her lips to the pale cold forehead, "what can possibly ail you: are you sick; you cannot be unhappy, surely, or your own Cecile would long ere this have known of your griefs and flew to soothe them: if you are ill, cheer up and smile upon me, and your own sister shall be your faithful nurse. With so kind a husband, and all else your heart can desire, you must be happy." "Happy," murmured the lady, while her very frame seemed shook with the agony those words called up, "happy—never in this world—my happy days are over, Cecile." She seemed quite overcome, and Cecile forbore to answer her, lest she should renew sorrows which she wished to alleviate: she at length insensibly sunk into a light slumber, whilst the young and beautiful being, who seemed by her bright and radiant face never to have known sorrow, bent over her with the anxiety of a fond mother, watching her sleeping infant, afraid to move lest she should disturb the sleeper. She continued in her kneeling posture, watching the countenance of her sister. "And I thought she was happy—no, she is not," thought the gentle girl, as she gazed in painful silence upon the altered features of Helen. Her moans and inarticulate murmurs sometimes escaped from her as if her sleep were far from peaceful; at length, after a deeper moan, she opened her languid blue eyes, and they fell upon her gentle nurse, "my sister," she exclaimed with a mournful smile, "how good you are thus to watch over me; but will you not retire, it is late, and I in my selfishness had forgotten that you have walked far, and must feel fatigued." "No, no, my sister, I cannot sleep, wherefore then leave you. I am miserable, for you are so let me know what is the cause of your unhappiness, and if I cannot relieve, at least your Cecile can weep with you." Helen had risen at the close of her sister's remark, and for a minute paced the room with quick and hurried tread, as if to escape some painful recollection: at length seating herself by a low window, where the moon poured her silver rays upon her face, she said, "The task is a painful one, but to you I have long wished to speak freely—yes, it will console me to know there is one to sympathize with me." She pressed her hand forcibly to her head, as if to still the throbbing temples, and with a low faltering voice commenced, "You know, I am your senior, by several years—you know, too, how dearly we have loved, and how bitter were the tears we shed when I was sent for home from school, and obliged to be parted from you: all this you know; but you know not, that dearly as I loved you, my sorrow was evanescent. I was going into that gay world, into whose scenes I had so often entered in my waking as well as midnight dreams—I sighed at our close confinement to studies, our simple recreations, and our country situation—I wanted to visit the gay balls, parties, theatres, &c. which I had so often read of: and more than all this, I earnestly wished to love and to be beloved. With all these thoughts thronging in my young heart, can even you wonder that my tears were soon vanished. You know that I arrived safely at my mother's splendid mansion, and she received me with a mixture of affection and gratified pride, and prophesied I would make a 'brilliant match.' I was introduced to the gay world, and entered with pleasure into its extravagancies and follies. I was styled beautiful, known to be wealthy, and was therefore followed by many admirers, but my heart remained untouched. Even then, my sister, my heart would oft times pine for your society, and I would wish myself back, a simple happy school girl. So true it is, that pleasures, however delightful in imagination, lose much from constant repetition. I wished for something to love and to be loved. My mother was kind and I respected her; but her manners were not calculated to gain her children's love, and consequently she was not my confidant. Unhappy situation when a daughter may not confide in a mother. Who so suitable a friend, a guide, an adviser as a mother. You may remember our sweet friend, Rosa Evelyn, who was married shortly after I left school, and for whom I was bridesmaid; it was at her happy home that I first met her cousin, Eugene Evelyn, that I first knew what love was." A long silence followed these words, as if they called up scenes too painfully pleasing for memory to dwell upon. "Enough, my sister, to say I was beloved and loved devotedly; a few happy months flew round, and then I was awoke from my dream of bliss—my mother was petrified and enraged at the idea of an alliance destitute of all that she thought made an alliance desirable; that is, wealth and rank. She forbade my again seeing Eugene. Fear not duty led me to obey her; for oh, how will you believe me when I tell you, that knowing my fortune to depend entirely upon my mother, I dared not, much as I loved, encounter privations and want of luxuries. In short, I dreaded poverty (or an approach to it) as one of the greatest evils in life. I received from my lover many letters breathing affection and tenderness, and conjuring me to fly with him.' 'If,' he said in one of his letters, 'if, dearest Helen, your mother's refusal was grounded on the idea that I was vicious or dissipated, I would not urge you to flight; I would strive to convince her of her error and gain her esteem: but no, she would sacrifice the peace, the happiness of her daughter, of me, for what—because I possess not wealth. I ask not your fortune: I have competence, and if faithful love and constant endeavour, on my part, to make you happy, can make up for the luxuries, the splendour of your home, then consent, my own love, to unite your fate to mine.' And yet, even after I had read these precious lines, I became another's—yes, turn not away, sweet sister; relax not the grasp of those dear hands, I feel too deeply my own unworthiness, to bear even your unintentional marks of sorrow. Wrought upon by my habitual fear and respect of my mother—won upon (I blush to own it) by the splendid presents, the house, the equipage of Sir William Ethrington, I consented, in an evil hour, to become his bride; and now," she added, breathing lowly, as if the breath came from the very recess of her heart, "now comes the heart-breaking scene:—I had heard that Eugene had been informed of my conduct and my marriage; that he felt that his love had been thrown away upon an unworthy object, and consequently he felt for me an utter contempt: so, at least, I was told. It has now been near a twelvemonth since my marriage, when, partly to gratify my husband, and partly to chase away gloomy feelings, I consented to go to a large party this evening at Lady Ranehath's.—Sir William was forced to leave me at the door, as he was engaged elsewhere. I entered the brilliant apartments, blazing with lights and beauty; I had hardly reached my seat, when my eye fell upon—Eugene Evelyn; not as I had once heard of him, pale and dejected, but looking as when I first saw him, radiant with smiles and health. On his arm leaned a beautiful delicate girl, whom, however, at that time, I scarcely observed; being so entirely taken up with watching Eugene. He did not see me, but continued in earnest conversation with the lady. As I stood in a deep recess, I could, unobserved by any, watch his ever-varying countenance: and oh, how bitter were my feelings at that moment. My musical powers, which your fond affection used to magnify into something extraordinary, were, even in the gay world, in requisition, and accordingly I was soon surrounded by many urging me to play and sing. It was in vain that I pleaded indisposition, and with a heavy heart I at length consented to be led into the music-room, hoping that I was not perceived by Eugene. Feeling in a dull mood, I pitched upon the first song that was handed me; it was a low, melancholy tune, and seemed suited to my feelings. It ended with the following verse:

"Give me, of cold oblivion's wave,
A draught in sorrow's chalice sad;
My hopes are slumbering in the grave.
Fast are the dreams which once could glad!"

Much agitated after singing, I arose and was at length permitted to move away, while a lady took my place at the piano. 'How handsome Mr. Evelyn looks,' said a voice near me. I involuntary looked up and encountered the earnest look of Eugene—he bowed and I immediately turned my eyes away, but a conversation that happened near me, attracted my sole attention. It was about him who alone I loved. After speaking for some time highly in his praise, one of the ladies remarked, 'do you know that it is a positive fact, that he is engaged to be married to the lady he is with?' Yes, I heard that she was to be the bride, the blessed bride of my own Eugene. I fainted, and when I recovered it was to find myself supported by him, whilst the fair girl, whom I had seen with him, was gently bathing my burning brow. Oh! happy, too happy moment—would that I had died even then: but no, such a blessed lot was not mine. When he found I had recovered, he resigned me to the arms of Lady Mary Clinton, which I heard as the name of the lady. He asked me if he should call my carriage; I gladly assented, and taking his offered arm was led, more dead than alive, to the door. As he lifted me in the carriage he pressed my hand, 'You have my forgiveness, Helen, I am happy; would that you were so too.' 'Never, oh! never, shall I be happy again, Eugene; my heart is breaking.' He gave me a thrilling look of pity: even yet I see it—pressed my hand to his lips and closed the door. All else is a blank to me until I found myself here." She ceased and leaned her burning brow on the marble slab, as if to cool it, while her young sister wept without restraint. "I have wearied you almost to death, my own sweet Cecile, let us both kneel now in earnest prayer, even as when we were children together, and then let us seek a little rest." The two fair sisters knelt down, the one in her single innocence, the other in her deep unhappiness, and remained long in fervent holy prayer. When they arose, though their eyes were still filled with tears, there was a holy serenity visible in the features of both, lovely to behold. They together laid down to court a little repose. Tired nature at length sunk exhausted, and it was late in the day ere Cecile awoke, and recalled to recollection the painful scenes of the last night. She arose gently and stood by her sister's side. 'How lovely, how angelic she looks! and what a sweet smile beams on her features. I cannot wake her—sleep on, sweet sister; be at least happy in your dreams.' So saying, she stooped over her and pressed her rosy lips to the pale forehead of a corpse.

When Cecile was recovered from a long, deep swoon, she found that she had not been deceived. Helen's gentle frame had sunk under the pressure of misery, and though she mourned for her sister, she could not but rejoice that her unhappiness was at an end. It was midnight, when Cecile went to take a last look at the lovely remains of her beloved sister, beautiful even in death. She reposed upon that couch from whence she was to be conveyed to the dark and silent tomb! Her large blue eyes were closed, and the long, dark lash lay on her fair cheeks; a striking contrast, a sweet smile yet played round her lips, which even death had not robbed of their coral-like hue—she looked as placid as a sleeping infant. She was buried with pomp and splendour, and the only tears shed for her in real sorrow, were by Cecile and Eugene, who attended her funeral. As to her husband, he had always admired her, but love with him had no existence. He considered a wife as a necessary appendage, and had chosen out a beautiful one, only because she was the fashion, and was sought by others.

Eugene was in a few months happily married to Lady Mary Clinton, and their first girl was by Lady Mary's request, named after the unfortunate Helen. Cecile also married a man in every way deserving of her; and unlike her sister, looked only for virtue and goodness in her choice, and consequently enjoyed much happiness. But it was long ere she ceased to think of and regret the mournful lot of one who was led away by the luxuries and vanities of this life from peace and happiness.

ADELE.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE YOUNG POLE.

"Go, where thy fathers fell,
In his hour of victory;
Bright as his course on glory's field,
May thine, my love, be.
Hark to thy country's call,
In its struggles to be free;
Thou must leave thy home for a sterner one—
The war path now for thee!"
And the mother wept as she bless'd her son—
He thought of the fields his father won.

"Think on thy early love,
And the vows thy heart hath given!
Her prayer shall rise for thy glorious cause,
To the patriot's Friend in heaven!
When thy arm is against the foe,
Think of the tears we shed;
O! could she shield thee when dangers press,
Or Poland lament her dead."
And the maiden wept as the warrior passed
To his field of glory—his first, his last!

In the pride of liberty,
All to the conflict rush'd;
But the tyrant's force and his lawless cowards,
The hopes of the patriots crushed;
And the son on that last sad field,
In his youth and glory slept;
O'er their blighted hopes and early love
The mother, the maiden wept.
He fell—but his slumber is with the brave,
And the laurels bloom on the freeman's grave.

Pittsburgh, Pa. E. C. S. S.

NUTS AND WINE.

From late English Papers received at this Office.

THE ANT-WORSEARY.—The Duke of Wellington is said to have had a design in braving the brutality of the mob on the anniversary of his Waterloo victory. Whatever may have been his object, his cowardly assailants seemed resolved to *promote his end.*

THE OLD CROAKER.—Croker was talking the other day about what he called an idle boast of some of the liberal members, that they had been returned to parliament *free of expense.* "And indeed," added the conservative wit, "from the little they do, they seem determined to prove that they have been sent into the house *for nothing.*"

WANT OF FEELING.—Lord Wynford in his speech against the abolition of capital punishments, said, "He opposed the bill because there was a morbid *public feeling* in its favor." His lordship seems determined not to be influenced by *feeling* of any kind.

On the depth of Lord Wynford's Arguments.

Yes, in debate, we must admit,
His argument is quite profound;
His reasoning's deep, for down a bit
Can anybody *see the ground.*

A VERY HARD CASE.

When at the sconce of him that fills the throne,
Collins maliciously discharged a stone—
"Why choose," with tears, the injured monarch said,
"So *hard* a stone to break so *soft* a *head*?"

A Sharp Epigram.

Sugden is quick, they say, but Lyndhurst's quicker,
A point on which I'm not disposed to bicker;
Nor at the inference am I a carper,
If Surden's *sharp,* Lyndhurst must be a *sharper.*

THE QUEEN INSULTED.—It gives us great regret to learn that the Queen experiences almost daily insult from the populace. At the Ancient Music her Majesty was grossly insulted.—*Court Journal.*

The regret of the *Court Journal* at her Majesty being insulted, is prettily pathetic, but we must confess we do not participate in the Editor's dolor. A good wholesome hiss now and then from the *populace* may be necessary to let Adelaide know the state of public feeling regarding her late conduct, and so long as no recourse is had to the unmanly practice of pelting the royal equipage or person, we really think the administering to the Queen an occasional hearty groan may be productive of infinite benefit. We believe that a person has as much right to hoot royalty as to applaud it, and as their Majesties were wont to court the huzzas of the people as a luxury, a good stout yell may now be prescribed by way of an antidote. When Adelaide first became Queen Consort of England, she had recourse to all sorts of pretty little tricks for gaining popularity. She used to single out old women in the crowd, walk to church unattended, lavish her smiles on scavengers, and in fact, she had a most happy knack of doing the urbane towards the *populace.* We should at all times have blamed the most humble of our countrymen for their base adoration of a foreign woman, but since they have once lent their lungs to swell the slavish shout of reverence before a royal puppet—since they have condescended to give their valuable breath for worthless smiles and bows, let them now, if they will, show that degraded idolatry is not the only feeling of which they are capable. However, perhaps contempt is the most dignified way of showing disapprobation, and to leave them unnoticed is assuredly the best way of proving the worthlessness of the outward pomps of royalty.

ON THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S PREACHING.

Oh, surely the rector is worthy of love,
And much to his sermon we owe;
For they *promise* repose in the regions above,
And *provide* it in regions below!

THE LOW-MINDED ARISTOCRACY.—On Monday, Lady Farquhar's breakfast incited the *Beau Monde*; the popularity of the amiable hostess, and the loveliness of her daughter defying even the cholera panic, which has lately decimated so many charming *fetes.* On Tuesday night, Lady Caroline Barham gave a very good ball, at which pretty little Miss Hughes was in *great beauty.* On Wednesday, the whole society usually collected at Almacks, was to be found at Lady Bethel Codrington's, in Park-lane. Lady Oakley and her daughters were, as usual, the most striking figures in the room; and Miss Somerset and many others were *in great beauty.* At the Marquis of Hertford's *fete,* on Thursday, the Marchioness of Winchester was in *brilliant complexion.*—*Court Journal.*

Who is there among the readers of the *Figaro* that will not feel a powerful mixture of utter contempt and unaffected disgust, after perusing the above sickening extracts from an article headed *Gaieties of the Week,* in last Saturday's Court Journal. The paragraph forms an abridgment of the doings in the fashionable world during four days, and we venture to assert that never were the useless, stupid, low-minded habits of the aristocracy rendered more palpable than they will appear to any sensible man who happens to peruse the above abstract of their proceedings. The men seem to go with the design of looking at the women, while the only object of the women, is evidently to try who shall, by means of paint and other artifice, best succeed in adorning their persons, with a view to which a respect for the delicacy of our own readers will not permit us to make more than a passing allusion. They appear to be bent only on increasing their personal attractions, an aim which brings them precisely to a level with those unfortunate persons who nightly perambulate the streets of the metropolis. We cannot express the contempt we feel for the grossness of that individual's mind, who could have penned such a sentence as this, "The pretty little Miss Hughes was in great *beauty.*" What does the fellow mean? he ought to be hooted from society as an indecent, filthy-disposed vagabond. Then too, what is intended by saying that the Marchioness of Winchester was in *brilliant complexion?* The degraded scribe might as well have told us at once, that the Marchioness was well painted on the occasion, and that the carmine was rather of a more brilliant colour than usual. We ought to have alluded in the first instance to the opening of the extract we have made, which tells us of the *beau monde* being *incited* by Lady Farquhar's breakfast. *Incited* by a breakfast! oh the gluttonous animals! If ever we incur the imputation of coarseness, it can only be when we are describing the conduct of the nasty crew calling itself the *aristocracy!!*

[illegible] Bulletin.

Saturday, March 9.

Lehigh Coal.—We understand that the managers of the Lehigh Coal Company have determined to deliver coal during the coming season, by the cargo, on board of vessels, at the company's wharves on the Delaware, at $5 50 per ton, when from 50 to 200 tons are purchased; at $5 25 per ton, when from 200 to [illegible] tons are purchased; and at $5, when more than [illegible]. For any order not exceeding 100 tons, payment to be made on the 1st of November, 1833; above that quantity, one half on the 1st of November, 1833, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1834. In case vessels take in coal at Bristol, they will be towed up and down at the company's expense.

Lotteries.—A report has been made in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the subject of lotteries and the sale of tickets. A Bill was proposed for adoption, wherein the penalty for vending or offering for sale lottery tickets is fixed at not less than $100 nor more than $1,000; on a second conviction, in addition to the aforesaid penalty, the punishment is added of imprisonment in the House of Correction for a term of not less than three nor more than twelve months. The penalty for advertising tickets is a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100. Fabricating tickets, or selling tickets in fictitious lotteries, is by this bill made punishable with imprisonment, for a term not less than one, nor more than three years in the State Prison.

Lotteries in Virginia.—A report was lately made to the House of Delegates, in Virginia, by the Committee of Finance, declaring it inexpedient to pass a bill, which had been referred to them, for the suppression of lotteries. Mr. Moor moved so to amend the report, as to declare it expedient to make provision, that all lottery privileges should cease after a certain day, to be subsequently fixed. On this question, the yeas and nays were taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 97, nays 2.

Stone Coal.—We understand that Mr. Elisha Butler of Franklin, Venango county, Pa. has fully succeeded in discovering a rich coal mine in the immediate vicinity. If our information be correct, this discovery is of incalculable value. It has long been a desideratum in this place. We expect that coal of a good quality will be furnished to us shortly at our doors at 6 or 8 cents per bushel.

Cruelty in a Manufacturing Establishment.—Paulina Brown, an interesting girl, 14 years of age, has obtained a verdict of twenty dollars, in the Court of Common Pleas at Providence, against Paris Richmond, for an assault and battery. The defendant was acting as overseer of a cotton mill, in which plaintiff was employed, and had corrected her with some severity, for alleged disobedience of orders. The suit having been originally brought to a justice's Court, (where the magistrate awarded ten cents damages, from which the plaintiff appealed) the jury could not give a verdict of greater amount than the above.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—About midnight on Saturday commenced one of the severest snow storms we have had this year. Snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and a half since that time, accompanied with a severe north-easter. The thermometer, which on Friday ranged at twenty-five above zero, was this morning at seven o'clock, nine degrees below. This day, however, broke upon us in all the brilliancy and beauty of a cloudless Canadian sky, with severe cold.

The President's Proclamation is published in the London papers entire. The Times says: "The Proclamation of General Jackson, denouncing as an act of positive rebellion, the disobedience of South Carolina to the Tariff law of the United States, is one of the ablest and most interesting official documents which we have ever read, as it has been called forth by one of the most curious and striking events of modern history."

Lost Child.—A Nashville (Tenn.) paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of $50 for the recovery of a little girl, named Caroline Hawkins Bullock, supposed to have been stolen or decoyed away, on the 16th January last, from about six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur, in that state. Said girl is about five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and possesses a remarkably pleasant countenance. Any information respecting her fate will be thankfully received by her father, John Bullock, Nashville.

It appears by a letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 21, 1832, that merchantable Iron had risen from 5l. 15s. to 9l. 5s. per ton, and was expected to go higher. There seems reason to think the rise was owing to the expected reduction of duty in the U. S. So that the American consumer might have to pay as much for his iron, tariff reduced, or tariff maintained!!! Nothing but experience can make good political economists—theories are mostly of "such stuff as dreams are made of."—*Boston Pal.*

Supposed Murder.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Easton Argus, for a slip containing the following particulars of a supposed murder. On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. *Rebecca Getter*, a resident of Forks township, Northampton county, was found dead in a field near the road, and with the appearance of having been murdered. She lay on her back beside a stone fence and her comb was crushed to pieces under her. From the position of the body and the long marks of struggling, the murderer had evidently fixed his death grasp upon her throat, and did not relax it until life was extinct.

The Printers celebrated the 22d ult. at Harrisburg, with unusual joyance. A large number of masters, journeymen, and invited guests, partook of a sumptuous entertainment provided for the occasion. George W. Crabb, Esq. presided. A very happy speech was delivered by Henry K. Strong, Esq., the talented editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Several members of the State Legislature were among the guests. On being toasted, Mr. Matthias, of Philadelphia county, made a very neat and appropriate reply. Several other speeches and many excellent toasts were given. We annex one or two of the latter:

By B. Matthias—Printers, always in advance of the age—stars which illuminate the moral world; *guides* to the *page* of genius, and *indexes* to the *fount* of knowledge—may their examples to others never be *blurred by a false impression.*

By O. Montgomery.—Matthew Carey, Esq.: The able political economist, the ardent patriot, and the venerable printer.

By H. K. Strong.—The Union, a beautiful *form* of *twenty-four pages*—one of which has become a little *squabbled* of late by false *quoin* being introduced by unskilful workmen, for the purpose of breaking the *rules*. Hickory *shooting sticks* will soon bring the *squabbled page* to its proper place, and all the other pages will *justify*.

By W. H. Philips.—The glorious charter of our liberties: A *ball* for the *head* and a *coffin* for the *body* that will dare to *deface* or destroy that sacred *page* which proclaims *freedom* to the *employed*, as well as to the *employer*.

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK.

It is with undissembled satisfaction that we read the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the affairs of the United States Bank. After a long and laborious investigation, the bank has passed the ordeal unharmed. Its credit is amply sustained, and the character and conduct of its officers triumphantly vindicated. In regard to the transaction respecting the conditional though temporary deferring of the payment of the Three Per Cent. Stocks, about which such loud and senseless clamors have been raised, the bank is proudly victorious. The committee admit that the agent of the bank who was deputed to England, exceeded his instructions; but the bank came to the same decision immediately after the arrangements of the agent were announced to it, and disavowing those arrangements, took immediate measures to prevent their execution. The grand result, however, is, that we now have it solemnly affirmed from the highest Committee of the House of Representatives, after full inquiry and examination, that so far from having thwarted the views of the government in paying off the debt, IT IS OWING TO THE WISE AND PRUDENT MEASURES OF THE BANK THAT THE DEBT HAS BEEN PAID SO SOON! Let the calumniators of the bank stand abashed.

Holt's Hotel.—We are informed by a correspondent, who yesterday visited this immense establishment, that the enterprising proprietor is likely to realize his most sanguine expectations in the success of his house. It has been opened scarcely a month, and he now dines over two hundred gentlemen at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. His beds, amounting to near two hundred and fifty, have been several times completely filled. To supply his table, he purchases besides large quantities of cut beef, a fat bullock every morning, with other meats, poultry, fish, &c. in proportion. He roasts seven hundred pounds of provision at a time, the spit being turned by a steam engine. Our correspondent wishes that those who have not yet paid Mr. Holt a visit, would call and view for themselves one of the most extraordinary hotels in the world. The order, regularity, and quiet, preserved there, together with the kind attention of the domestics, are worthy all praise.—[*New York Gazette.*

Sentences in Municipal Court, pronounced this day: *John Gilman, Jr.*, having pleaded guilty to an indictment, charging him with selling a lottery ticket in the "Grand State Lottery for the support in Rhode Island of Public Schools," a lottery not authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth, was fined $50 and costs taxed at $10.65. *David Blaisdell*, having pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with selling lottery tickets, and it being proved to the Court that he was unable to pay a large fine, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 in each case, and costs, taxed at $10.65 in each case, amounting to $71.66. *John Chadman* pleaded guilty to managing and conducting a lottery, was ordered to pay a fine of $50 and costs $10.65, and for selling a lottery ticket, ordered to pay a fine of $50 and costs, taxed at $10.65. The lottery alluded to in these indictments, was upon a small scale; the prizes mentioned in the scheme, amounted to $67. There remains on the docket about sixty indictments against brokers and others, charged with dealing in lottery tickets, which will probably be disposed of next week. The persons convicted of offences, and not already sentenced, will be sentenced to-morrow.—*Boston Transcript.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Harrisburg.—No. 14.

On Friday last, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives from the Senate, for the removal, by address, of John Wallace, a justice of the peace in Allegheny county. It was referred, without debate, to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, of Allegheny, Valentine, of Centre, Lacock, of Beaver, Buchanan, of Greene, and Matthias, of Philadelphia county. The complaints alleged against Justice Wallace are, that he obtained his commission by deception and fraud, and that he is notoriously incompetent. In proof of the first it is asserted, that he attached to his petition for the office, a long string of respectable signatures, which had previously been attached to a petition for a turnpike. Owing to this, he has the appellation of the "turnpike road squire."

On the same day, the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred sundry complaints against Justice O'Neall, of Frankford, Philadelphia county, made a long report, accompanied with a resolution directing the committee to report a bill for his removal from office. The report embraces a number of curious details, which I would be glad to notice if I had room. He is charged repeatedly with having extorted exorbitant fees, and in one instance is said to have married a man, knowing that he already had at least one wife, simply *for the sake of the fee!*

The bill for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Philadelphia, next came on the carpet, and occupied the attention of the House the whole of that and the succeeding day. No direct opposition was made to the bill, but it soon became evident that a spirited opposition existed, which would, in time, show itself. First, the commissioners were named, and this caused a general rush. Every member had some favorite whom he wished to put on, and in a few minutes the list reached a hundred. Somebody then moved to insert Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Duff Green. The whole of these names, with the exception of thirteen, were, however, the next morning stricken out by mutual consent. Subsequent amendments were inserted, requiring the commissioners to take oath, previous to entering on a discharge of their duties, to discharge those duties faithfully; rendering it obligatory upon the directors to pay to the state one half of the amount divided on the stock, over and above twelve per cent.; and rendering the stockholders liable, should the bank fail to meet its engagements. In this shape the bill was reprinted, and on Tuesday morning it was called up on third reading.

When the question was about being taken, Mr. Lacock rose and made a pointed speech against the bill. He deprecated the increase of paper-money mills; thought there were already too many banks; that they inflicted great evils on the community; promoted speculation and money shaving; were oppressive to the poor, and promoted failures and bankruptcies.

Mr. Huntzinger, of Schuylkill county, replied that this bank was designed for the convenience of the Schuylkill trade, and not for the citizens of Philadelphia; that those who trade on the Schuylkill suffer inconvenience, having to walk more than a mile to deposit their money and get their checks cashed, and that in cases where a load is sold late on Saturday night, the seller is obliged to wait until Monday morning to obtain the proceeds from one of the city banks.

Mr. Lacock resumed, and entered into a long examination of the system of banking and paper money currency. He showed, conclusively, the demoralising influence of these incorporations, the ruin they are bringing on our people, and he implored the members of the House, to consider well the step they were about to take.

Mr. Ellis Lewis replied, in part, to Mr. Lacock's arguments, in a speech of nearly an hour in length, generally in favor of small banking institutions, and bearing against the United States Bank, which, he contended, had not, as stated by the gentleman from Beaver, contributed to establish a sound and wholesome currency throughout the United States. He gave way to Mr. Findlay, who gave the House his reasons for voting for the bill in question.

Mr. Hanna, Mr. Bertolet, and Mr. Leaming spoke against the bank, and Mr. Keating in favor of it. The yeas and nays were then taken, and are as follows—Yeas 53, nays 32.

In the early part of this week, several small bills were taken up and considered in committee of the whole—among them a bill for the incorporation of the village of Germantown into a borough—a bill establishing a new bank in Delaware county—a bill establishing a new bank in Pittsburg—and a bill to prevent obstructions on turnpike roads. A bill, for the more speedy collection of the collateral inheritance tax, was negatived, being spiritedly opposed by all the bachelors in the House, who form a very respectable minority of the members.

On Tuesday, two remonstrances, ably written and containing sound arguments, were presented—one from citizens of Westmoreland county, and the other from citizens of Chester county, against the incorporation of any new banks. On the same day, an address was reported for the removal of Justice O'Neall, of Philadelphia county, from office, and a bill from the committee on the Militia System, exempting the firemen of the city of Pittsburg from militia duty in time of peace.

The Anti-Masonic Young Men's Convention assembled at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday afternoon. It was permanently organized by appointing C. A. Sullivan, of Butler, President; A. Kauffman, of Lancaster, S. Brolar, of Columbia, D. Semple, of Washington, and S. Baugh, of York, Vice Presidents; and G. Y. Barclay, of Philadelphia, E. G. Shrack, of Union, H. L. M'Connell, of Huntingdon, R. Iredell, of Montgomery, Secretaries. A committee was appointed to propose business for the Convention, which, on the following morning, reported a series of resolutions directing the appointment of committees to make report on various subjects connected with Anti-Masonry. About one hundred members are in attendance.

Another Indian War.—The annexed letter, conveying unpleasant intelligence from the frontiers, is copied from the Louisville Journal of Feb. 19:—

Cantonment Gibson, Jan. 12, 1833.

Dear Friend: I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Capt. Ford's company of U. S. Rangers left this place on the 5th inst. by order of Col. Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnees, but, to their surprise, they were attacked on the 9th, by a band of Camanshe Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for the space of an hour and a half, but they were surrounded and overpowered and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was at the fort when the express came in. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought information that the savages, at the time of his leaving them, were massacreing their prisoners. It is supposed, that all have been put to death. Five companies of Regulars on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war, with the Camanshe Indians.

JAMES SMITH.—A Ranger under Capt. Boon.

Outrage.—On Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a lady of respectable appearance and conduct, in New York, was met by a man named M'Lean, near the corner of Chapel and Provost streets, who endeavored to take some liberties with her, which she repelled. He asked her if she were a married woman, and took hold of her very rudely. At this instant Mr. Huntington, a police marshal, coming up, the lady claimed his protection against the ruffian assailant. Another person coming to the aid of M'Lean, who appeared to participate in his feelings and intentions, Huntington was assaulted, and ran to get Mr. Welsh, another officer, whom he found. Meanwhile, the lady was forced down in the snow, and the ruffians fled, but were pursued by the officers, arrested and lodged in the watchhouse. They each recognized in the sum of $300 for the assault. The lady, however, is wanted to complete the evidence against them.

Still another Outrage.—For the reputation of our city, says the New Haven Palladium, we regret that duty compels us to record another outrage which was perpetrated by two ruffians on Sunday evening last. Mr. J. Smith, a worthy and respectable mechanic of this city, was returning with his wife, from a sick relation in Broadway and when they arrived at the centre of the public Green, (about 9 o'clock) they were met by two wretches armed with clubs, who, without passing a word, levelled Mr. Smith to the earth! His wife through extreme fright, fainted and fell also.—The wretches then took to their heels. Mr. Smith was carried to the Tontine, where Dr. Hubbard fortunately happened to be; his wounds were immediately dressed and he was conveyed to his home. Since that time he has been almost constantly deranged, and for some time but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery! The assailants have not yet been discovered, though we believe the city authorities have been very diligent in their duties, and with a prospect of success.

Something New.—We witnessed a few days ago, at the Swan Tavern of Mr. John Burt, of this place, something which certainly deserves to be recorded among the inventions and discoveries of the present day. Mr. B. has succeeded in the profitable desideratum of making his fire pay for itself, by burning coal and limestone together, in nearly equal parts. The fire must be kindled in the morning with pure coal, but through the day rather more limestone than coal is used. He thus saves several bushels of coal per week, and procures several bushels of lime. The process in stoves of the common construction is rather troublesome, as the lime must be taken out soon after it is thoroughly burnt, but Mr. B. hopes to construct a stove or cellar furnace which will answer a better purpose. To all appearances the stove emitted as much caloric as when filled with pure coal—the cylinder was, as usual, in a red heat.—*East. Sent.*

Nullification as it is.—One of the best illustrations of the practical effects of Nullification, was recently made by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, in the U. S. Senate. He supposed a case in Delaware, where there are about 10,000 votes thrown at election, in which England, desiring to revolutionise our government, and destroy our tariffs, should transport 10,000 emigrants to Delaware. In two years after landing, these emigrants could become citizens. Having the political power, they could annul a law of Congress, or secede from the Union. The ports of Delaware could then become free ports, and British goods be admitted free. Thus the Tariff is destroyed, and the Union is dissolved by a foreign foe, operating upon our elections, and without firing a single gun.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, appropriating $18,000 annually, for five years, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, the free people of color in that State. A Board, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. is constituted for making the proper arrangements with the Colonization Society—turning over the fund to them, obtaining the proper vouchers, &c.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following report, made by Mr. *Matthias*, on the subject of a Manual Labor Academy, which has been proved in various cases, particularly in several institutions formed by the society of methodists, to be perfectly practicable. The report is fortified by various testimonials from establishments already formed, proving great research in the gentleman who has so zealously advocated the good work. The bill which accompanies the report provides for the erection of suitable buildings &c. and should more pupils, properly qualified, apply than the Commissioners can accommodate, then an equal number shall be received from each county in which the applicants reside, in the ratio of the population as may appear from the last census. We lay the bill entire before our readers.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Education, on the subject of Manual Labor Academies, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1832. By Mr. Matthias. Read in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1833.

The Committee on Education, directed by a resolution of the House, passed 14th December, 1832, to inquire into the expediency of establishing, at the expense of the State, a Manual Labor Academy, for the instruction of persons to officiate as teachers in the public schools which are or may be established in this commonwealth; and whether such an institution can be sustained without other aid than that necessary to erect suitable buildings, Report:

That believing the subject involved in the resolution referred to them, especially as connected with the deficiencies of the state in teachers and schools for the instruction of our juvenile population, one of considerable importance, they have given it their earnest attention.

The number of individuals within the bounds of our state, who are qualified, by acquirements and habits, to undertake the tuition of children, is unquestionably limited. The circumstance is to be attributed not so much to the want of means to acquire this kind of education, as to the general apathy which for years has been manifested by our people, in regard to the intellectual instruction of their children. The ordinary primary schools in the several counties of this state, are not based upon such principles of liberality and enterprise, as offer inducements to men of genius and talent to undertake their charge; and hence, it is found, that the great mass of our school teachers are not remarkable either for extensive literary attainments or practical experience in the best modes of instruction.

This deficiency, it is fair to presume, is a natural consequence of the indifference of our people towards the mental instruction of youth. If there were scholars and schools, there would be teachers. Men of talent would find it their interest to engage as teachers, and the whole business would regulate itself.

The committee, in a recent report to the House, gave such a notice of the state of education in our commonwealth, as renders further reference to this branch of the subject at this time unnecessary. They submitted, with that report, a bill providing for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, to afford every child in the commonwealth the means of obtaining a practical education. To take charge of these schools, and render the scheme ultimately efficient, it will be necessary to secure the services of competent teachers. With the view of obtaining such, it is believed to be expedient to establish a college or seminary, under the immediate patronage of the state, where pupils shall pursue a course of studies with direct reference to this object.

In instituting inquiry and investigation into the various plans and theories upon which colleges have been founded, the committee have been forcibly struck with the success which has attended the experiment of Manual Labor Academies, several of which are in existence in this country, two in our own state. From a careful examination of the nature of these institutions, and the principles upon which they are based, and from information derived from gentlemen well versed in education, as well as from personal observation, the committee are fully convinced, that whatever prejudices may heretofore have existed against the manual labor system of instruction, it is one peculiarly adapted to supply, in an economical and efficient manner, our present wants. It comprises manual with intellectual labor, and recognizes as well the development of the powers of the body, as increasing the strength and cultivating the various faculties of the mind.

Manual labor employment, in colleges of this description, is of two kinds—agriculture and mechanic. The cultivation of the earth is a pleasant employment, simple in its operations and profitable to the laborer. This pursuit in life has many advantages over most others. The farmer is more truly independent than any other man, or set of men in our commonwealth. He has but few wants, and those wants are readily supplied. He knows less of the distinctions of aristocracy which prevail in all societies, to a greater or less extent; and the nature of his business affords him opportunity for useful study and reflection.

The more simple of the branches of the mechanic arts, are included in this system of instruction, designed to afford the pupil some knowledge of the principles of science, in their practical application to the business of life. It cannot, of course, be expected that occasional employment in the work-shop, will make the scholar proficient as a mechanic; neither is this included in the design; but it is confidently anticipated that this practical manual labor, under the eye of an experienced artisan, will be of great utility to the pupil, in testing his genius, and in bending his mind to observation on useful subjects. The scholar will be taught to make himself of service in every capacity and situation—*to provide for himself*, so that when thrown upon his own resources, the information he has acquired in school, may be advantageously applied.

The extent of these two branches of manual labor, is intended to occupy only the time which, in other colleges, the students devote to idle recreation, and will in no case exceed three hours daily. The ball and kite will give place to the spade and jack-plane, and instead of a waste of time in foolish and trifling, if not mischievous pursuits, the student will, in a more reasonable, though no less amusing recreation, find the means of honestly contributing to his own support and education.

The advantages of this system of instruction, have long been familiar to the enquiring minds of many philanthropists. The enterprising and benevolent Fellenberg, whose unlimited experience in the subject of education renders him high authority, has satisfactorily proved the value of Manual Labor Academies. His institution at Hofwyl, Switzerland,—a notice of which is appended, which connects manual with intellectual labor, is a beautiful illustration of the benefits arising from this mode of tuition.

Similar institutions, in the New England states, have been no less successful, though on a scale much less extensive. The theological seminary at Andover, Mass., which is fitted up with a work shop, tools, &c. at a cost of about five thousand dollars, contains one hundred and fifty pupils, who labor three hours daily, with manifest advantages. Another institution, in the same place, contains about sixty young men, in indigent circumstances, who, by their labor, between the hours of study, are able to pay *more than one-half* the expense of their instruction. It is mentioned, greatly to the credit of these young gentlemen, that practising upon the useful lessons of industry acquired in their school, most of them, in the winter season, take charge of primary schools in their vicinity, in which they convey to others that information which they have obtained through their own perseverance and the liberality of their patrons.

The Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, which has been in existence in the state of New York several years, is now in a flourishing condition, the project having resulted even more satisfactorily than was anticipated. The number of applications for admission annually increases, and the trustees are obliged frequently to turn away pupils, anxious to obtain the benefits of the institute.

The trustees of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, have recently made preparations for connecting a workshop with their academy, and similar arrangement, effected some time since, by the trustees of the La Fayette College, at Easton, have been found decidedly advantageous. Indeed, the committee scarcely entertain a doubt, but that the example will soon be followed by almost every college in the country, where either economy or the health of the pupil is taken into consideration.

The committee beg leave to sum up, as the result of their investigations, and as their convictions, the following propositions:

First—That the expense of education, when connected with manual labor, judiciously directed, may be reduced at least one half.

Second—That the exercise of about three hours manual labor daily, contributes to the health and cheerfulness of the pupil, by strengthening and improving his physical powers, and by engaging his mind in useful pursuits.

Third—That so far from manual labor being an impediment in the progress of the pupil, in intellectual studies, it has been found that in proportion as one pupil has excelled another in the amount of labor performed, the same pupil has excelled the other, in equal ratio, in his intellectual studies.

Fourth—That manual labor institutions tend to break down the distinctions between rich and poor which exist in society, inasmuch as they give an almost equal opportunity of education to the poor by labor, as is afforded to the rich by the possession of wealth; and

Fifth—That pupils trained in this way, are much better fitted for active life, and better qualified to act as useful citizens, than when educated in any other mode—that they are better as regards physical energy, and better intellectually and morally.

In accordance with these views and opinions, the Committee on Education submit a bill providing for the establishment of a Manual Labor Academy, under the immediate control of the state.

AN ACT for the establishment of a State Manual Labor Academy, for the education of teachers.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That immediately upon the final passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint three reputable and competent individuals, citizens of the commonwealth, as commissioners, to be denominated "Commissioners of the State Manual Labor Academy," who shall serve in the capacities herein described, without pecuniary compensation, for the term of two years, and no longer, unless re-appointed. Said commissioners shall, as soon after their appointment as practicable, select in or near the borough of Harrisburg, a suitable location for the erection of a Manual Labor Academy, where agricultural and mechanical pursuits shall be connected with intellectual and moral instruction in the English and German languages; and for this purpose the commissioners shall have power to purchase land, erect buildings, and procure furniture, sufficiently extensive and commodious for the education and maintenance of two hundred pupils.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That upon the completion of said buildings, it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, to notify the public thereof, through at least one public newspaper in each county in the state, and receive applications for the admission of students, sons of citizens of this commonwealth; and should more pupils, properly qualified, apply than commissioners can accommodate, then an equal number shall be received from each county in which the applicants reside, in the ratio of population as may appear from the last general census.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the course of physical and intellectual education pursued in this academy, shall be laid down according to the judgment and experience of the said commissioners, in conjunction with the advice of a superintendent, and such qualified teachers as they may deem it essentially necessary to employ, at fair and equitable salaries, for the instruction of the pupils in this academy: *Provided*, That said system of education shall, as efficiently as possible, combine agricultural and mechanic labor with mental instruction: *And provided also*, That it shall at all times be subject to the revision and amendment of the legislature of this commonwealth.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no pupil shall be admitted into this academy, unless between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, nor remain for a longer period than two entire years; and every pupil receiving instruction during said period, shall be obliged, if required, to engage as a teacher in the public schools of this commonwealth, for the term of twelve months; or in default to pay to the commissioners the sum of money by them assessed as the cost of his education and maintenance, while residing in this academy, a deduction from which being made equal to the amount of his earnings at labor during said period of instruction.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent appointed by the commissioners aforesaid, as soon as possible after the organization of the academy, to divide the scholars into distinct classes, as nearly equal as practicable in numbers, age, and previous attainments; and from time to time to cause the various methods of teaching, which, in his judgment and the opinion of the commissioners, may be found expedient and useful, to be fully tested in regard to their moral, intellectual and physical effects upon the scholars.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to purchase materials, and employ artisans for the instruction of the pupils in the useful branches of the mechanic arts and agricultural pursuits, and authority to carry into effect such propositions, as in their judgment may be necessary to fulfil, successfully, the general objects contemplated by this act.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be duty of the superintendent to give annually, or oftener if required by the commissioners, to the secretary of the commonwealth, to be by him laid before the legislature, and published in one or more public newspapers in each county, a fair statement of the proceedings of this institution, embracing the amount of moneys expended, the number of children who apply for admission, the number educated, and the proportion from each county, the progress of the pupils in their studies, and the effects of the system upon their health, intellect and morals, together with such other information and remarks upon the success, efficiency and prospects of the institution, as he may think necessary.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor of this commonwealth, and the secretary of state, shall be ex-officio members of the board of commissioners.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the moneys necessary for the attainment of the objects herein mentioned, and for the successful support of the institution, shall be drawn on the warrant of a majority of the commissioners from the Common School Fund of the state, established by an act of Assembly passed 2d of April, 1831, any thing in said act in reference to the disposal of the moneys in said fund, to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Our correspondent having left Washington, we condense the proceedings of the last few days of the session. The National Intelligencer of Monday morning says:—

The Winter's Tale is almost wound up. This paper, published twenty-four hours in anticipation of its regular time, will necessarily be put to press before the curtain drops upon the present Session of Congress; but very little will be left hereafter to be told of its action.

Much of the details of business of the two past days, will be found in our columns to-day; but the important business of the session, from which it takes rank and character, may be summed up in three lines, as follow:—Congress have passed,

1. A bill to modify the tariff;
2. A bill to enforce its collection; and
3. A bill to appropriate among the several states, the revenue from public lands.

These bills have passed in a manner *pari passu*, and almost concurrently. The majorities by which they have passed are large, and, whatever misgivings may exist in the minds of our friends as to the operation of one or the other of them, we have no doubt that they will, as a whole, meet the approbation of the great body of the people.

This (Sunday) is the last day of this Session of Congress.

We will not exult at the vote in the House yesterday, on the subject of the Bank of the United States; but it would be affectation in us to say that we are not gratified at finding ourselves so triumphantly sustained by the Representatives of the People, in the ground we have occupied on this subject. The House would not even leave it doubtful *what* its opinion was. It has distinctly and emphatically declared it to the world.

In the Senate some amicable explanations took place between Mr. Clay, Mr. Poindexter, and Mr. Webster.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 2, 1833.

Bank of the United States.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, expressive of the opinion that our government deposits might with safety be continued to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, coming up for the action of the House,

Mr. Polk delivered a vehement speech in opposition to its adoption. He was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Boon moved the orders of the day; the motion was negatived. Yeas 54, nays 65.

Mr. Ingersoll, thereupon referring to the pressure of business and the impatience of the House, moved the previous question; he, however, withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. McDuffie, who replied to Mr. Polk, and briefly but ardently advocated the resolution. He concluded by moving (according to his promise to Mr. Ingersoll) the previous question.

Mr. Wayne requested him to withdraw it. He referred the gentleman to Mr. Ingersoll, but while these gentlemen were conversing on the subject,

Mr. Whittlesey rose, and after a word or two, moved the previous question.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wayne remonstrated, and believed that the motion of Mr. Whittlesey had been out of time and out of order.

The Chair decided otherwise.

Mr. Wayne submitted.

The question was then put on Mr. Patton's motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided by yeas and nays. Yeas 79, nays 98.

So the House refused to lay on the table.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Whittlesey, for the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the House. Yeas 86, nays 30.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the main question, on the adoption of the resolution, was decided by yeas and nays. Yeas 110, nays 46.

So the House,

Resolved, That the government deposits may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the United States.

The House then took up the General Appropriation Bill, with the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Some desultory debate occurred on one or two of the items—particularly on an amendment offered by Mr. E. Everett, to extend the franking privilege, by giving it to members, from the period of sixty days before their entering Congress, to the first day of the Congress succeeding. This amendment was agreed to. The item of $34,000 for extra clerk hire in the Post Office Department, produced a somewhat sharp debate, in which Messrs. Whittlesey and Wickliffe opposed, and Mr. Conner and Mr. R. M. Johnson defended, and supported the amendment. A letter of the late Postmaster General was read; and after some desultory conversation on a few amendments of minor importance,

Mr. Hubbard demanded the previous question, which was seconded, put, and carried; and the bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The House then took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION.

The several appropriation bills, ordered to a third reading to-day, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

IN SENATE—Friday March 1.

The bill for modifying the duties on imports, as passed by the House of Representatives, (in effect Mr. Clay's bill) being under consideration, and on its passage—

Mr. Robbins spoke at some length, in opposition to the bill. He objected to the idea which seemed to pervade the bill, that the protective policy of the country was an evil; an evil to be deprecated, and only to be tolerated for a moment, to prevent a greater evil. This policy was now placed in the situation of a State criminal condemned to die, but allowed a short time to prepare himself for death, since die he must—his doom being fixed and irreversible. He took a view of the true character of the resources of the country, and the obligation which true policy imposed on us to cherish and protect them. With the correct path so distinctly marked before us, he expressed his great astonishment that Congress should be unwilling to pursue it; that there should always appear a reluctance to adopt measures looking to the development and judicious direction of these resources, and a readiness to rescind them when they had been adopted.

In reference to what had been said as to the preservation of the principles of protection by this bill, he asked what was the use of preserving the principle of protection, if protection itself was to be abandoned. He deprecated this bill as suicidal in its effects upon the great interests and the general prosperity of the country. What Great Britain, with her thousand ships, and her Wellington armies, could not accomplish, was given to her by this single act of our own. It has been said that this bill was necessary to preserve the Union, and that without it the Union would be dissolved; but he questioned the correctness of this view, and the policy of adopting this measure in the present attitude of South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun then said, that although he objected to many of the details of this bill, he should vote for it. He thought the time too long, the descent of the duties too slow, and the home valuation as exceptionable; but all these are countervailed by the general spirit and principle of the bill. He stated that he did not regard the bill as containing any plighted pledge; but as a measure adopted to meet a peculiar state of things. He believed that no attempt would be made to disturb the arrangement of this bill, and if it was, that it would be repelled with indignation. He further believed, that as far as this bill is concerned, peace will be given to the land; but he must say, with deep regret, that there is another bill, which had originated in this body, and had just been returned with the sanction of the other House, which would disturb that peace.—It would not do it immediately, but it was a precedent of the most dangerous character. He believed that this bill was a repeal of the Constitution, and "so help me God!" said he, "I would rather have that instrument repealed on the face of it." He viewed it as a measure which must inevitably tend to consolidation. It would not be acquiesced in. It would be resented, not by force, but by a long course of public opposition, which would never cease until the bill shall be expunged with disgrace from the statute book. The verdict of Congress was against South Carolina, but there was an appeal which would be to the people. The great Republican party would again be rallied and re-united, as it was in 1798, and by its force this evil will be corrected, or else the liberties of this country are gone forever. He rejoiced that one subject of controversy was settled and put to rest, but he deeply regretted that another should be opened which presented a different issue, and one of a most formidable character.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then made some remarks in explanation and justification of the vote he should give. He admitted that when this bill was originally introduced, he had strong doubts as to its wisdom, deeming it to be a precedent which was of doubtful, or even dangerous tendency. But the result of a free interchange of opinions, and of the knowledge which he had acquired from the manufacturers of his own state, had been the removal of all these doubts, and a conviction that this measure ought to pass as a peace offering to the South. He adverted to the growing dissatisfaction in relation to the protective policy which prevailed in the South, and which rendered it necessary that something should be done to check the further increase of that policy. He complimented his honorable friend from Kentucky, for the great effort he had now made to restore peace and harmony to the country, and stated that, however that gentleman might be assailed, and his motives misrepresented by the presses of the country, the time would soon arrive when his course would be correctly understood, and properly appreciated. In his correspondence with some of the manufacturers of his state, to whom he had applied for information, he had ascertained that the guarantee of its permanence which this bill contained on its face, and the circumstances in which it was enacted, would be of far greater advantage to the manufacturers than high duties, on the steadiness of which no reliance could be placed. He read an extract of a letter from one of these manufacturers to this effect; and then declared that he was satisfied that his course of duty was to give his vote for a bill which he was assured on one hand, would tranquillize the South, and on the other, would be satisfactory to the manufacturers. He trusted that the effect of this compromise would be to induce gentlemen from the North and South to meet with kindlier feelings than they had exhibited for the last ten years.

Mr. Dallas said that although the Senator from South Carolina had stated that the South would not view this bill in the light of a pledge to abandon the protective system, yet the gentleman who had opposed the bill had indicated a different opinion, and for himself, he was opposed to all that kind of legislation. He expressed his fear that while we are tranquillizing one part of the country by this bill, we may be disturbing the tranquillity of another part, and thus be only shifting the scene of discontent. The bill would throw out of employment a great mass of people now occupied in the state of Pennsylvania, in manufacturing establishments, and would render useless and profitless all those splendid works of internal improvement, her canals and rail-roads, for the transportation of the fabrics which may be prepared by our domestic industry. It would diminish the value of her coal mines, and operate as a mischievous check on her prosperity. He thought that a bill involving such important results ought to have been more maturely considered and weighed, before any final decision was had upon it. Congress had acted hastily on this question, which affects the whole People, and which ought to have proceeded from some popular basis. He could have wished the postponement of this measure until the next Congress shall assemble. In that Congress there will be a fuller representation of the voice of the people, and if that body should then determine to destroy this system, he would acquiesce cheerfully in that decision, and so also would the state which he represented. All the conflicting interests had evinced a disposition to put off this question till the next session. South Carolina had determined to suspend her operations until that time, and the subject might have gone over till then without any danger to the peace of the country. The Tariff bill of the last session was passed after the most serious examination and discussion, and he believed that if a bill destroying that measure was now passed, it would be difficult to avoid the character of inconsistency.

But he thought that as a substantive measure this bill ought not to pass. It had been hastily prepared, was loose in its structure, and had too few guards in it. He re-stated the views he had suggested while this bill was in preparation before the Select Committee, and the objection he had urged. The gentleman from Delaware had gone with him in most of his views, in all except the return to cash duties which that gentleman had been willing to give up to the home valuation. He did not accord in the opinions of that gentleman as to the advantage of this home valuation. He declared that the immediate effect of this bill would be to reduce the value of all the property invested in manufactures, and to destroy the means which thousands of persons employed in them rely on for their daily sustenance. He expressed his inability to comprehend the benefits which he was told would result from the passage of the bill. A skilful pilot might be guiding a vessel in a storm safely to her harbor, while a less skilful landsman might suppose that he was running the vessel on the rocks. So it might be with the gentleman from Kentucky, who might see advantages which were likely to arise under this bill, such as a less skilful politician might be unable to discern. He looked on the passage of this bill by the votes of the Senators from South Carolina, as an abandonment of the doctrines of nullification, since, after declaring the Tariff of 1832, by her Ordinance, to be null and void, they vote for a measure which regards that very law in active and efficient operation. He had no doubt of the passage of the bill, and although he felt it would act oppressively on the interests of the State which he represented, he was still disposed to give it fair play, and to look upon it as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. Ewing succeeded. He declared that the bill contained nothing which is more of the character of a pledge, than is to be found in the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts. He replied to the statements that this bill yielded the principle of protection, and quoted from the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to-day, and some days since, for the purpose of showing that even he had changed his first views of the subject. He adverted to the doubts which he had originally felt in voting for this bill at the present session, but said that these doubts had subsequently given way. He took a view of the course pursued by the Senator from Pennsylvania, in reference to the last Tariff, in order to show that his opinions had not always been stable and uniform on the subject. He stated that there was no reason to believe that the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote against any measure which carries into effect the views expressed by the President in his message at the opening of the present session, until his friend from Kentucky had introduced this bill.

He expressed his regret that he should be found on this question in opposition to the views of his friend from Massachusetts, but he could not help thinking that his friend had attached too much importance to the evils to which he thought this bill would give rise. Totally differing from the views of the Senator from South Carolina as to the right of that State to place herself in the position which she now occupies, he would never have voted for the bill, until the other measure had been passed. He remarked that the Senator from Massachusetts had objected to this bill because it was prospective legislation.

Mr. Webster stated that he had not objected to prospective legislation, but he had said that this bill, excepting the first section, was not prospective legislation. All our legislation is prospective. We do not legislate for the past.

Mr. Ewing then resumed, and argued that the bill gives sufficient protection to manufacturers. It also saves the principle of protection which he would never have consented to abandon. It leaves free all articles which are necessary for the manufacturer. He believed that they who had hitherto opposed the protective system, when they should cease to view this question through a party medium, would be disposed to yield a moderate protection to domestic industry.

Mr. Mangum then obtained the floor, and expressed his regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should have endeavored to mix poison in the cup which had been tendered to the South, in order to induce her to push it away from her. He stated that no man wished such an adjustment of the Tariff as, by prostrating by a sudden action the great interests of one section of the Union, might produce the danger of re-action. He said that the feeling of the South would be one of deep gratitude to those who had come to her aid, when her fears were upon her, and in the dark hour when there was not a particle of light save the sparkles which came from the steel of her enemy. He deprecated the panacea against panic which some gentlemen offered to them, and thanked those who had zealously hastened the present glorious consummation. He trusted that, although the present bill did not go so far as had been hoped, it would still conciliate the country, and obtain from all parties deep gratitude for those who have stepped forward, and by sacrificing a part of their system, saved the rest, and tranquillized the country.

Mr. Clayton then made some observations on the assertion that the principle of protection was abandoned, a statement which he denied. He could not understand how any gentleman could stand up, in the face of all the exemptions which the bill contained of articles used by the manufacturer, and say that there was any intention to abandon the principle of protection. He would not sacrifice any of the great interests of the country, but would look abroad upon the whole, with a desire to extend to all an equal and an efficient protection. He believed, that instead of being abandoned, the Tariff system would hereafter be placed on a better footing than any on which it had heretofore stood. It was from no feeling of panic that he had been induced to vote for this measure. He had been disposed to soothe the feelings of the people of South Carolina, and to produce a state of things which would bring all the great interests of the country to act together. He replied to some of the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) especially to the one in which he had said that this bill contained a pledge which would prevent any honorable man from voting for a repeal of this law. In such a case, he wished the Senator from Massachusetts to establish a rule exclusively for his own government, and to leave others to the same free course of action. He also went over the ground he had formerly taken as to the concurrence between the resolutions of that gentleman and the bill now under consideration. He then replied to what had fallen from the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Dallas) as to the course pursued in Committee, and insisted that the protection secured by the bill as it now stands, is more efficient than that which would have been obtained by the amendment of that Senator.

He also stated that he had conversed with practical manufacturers, and had been satisfied that none of the great interests of the country would be sacrificed by this bill. In reference to the statements made by the Senator from Pennsylvania, relative to the ruin which this bill would bring on the establishments in Pennsylvania, he expressed his belief that as much injury would not result from this measure as would have resulted from the proposition made by the Senator from Pennsylvania. However Pennsylvania may have legislated at home, she had not, on this floor, shown that steady, inflexible determination not to surrender a particle of the principle of protection which was now manifested. He would not permit it to go forth to the world that he and his friends who were about to record with pleasure, because it would give peace to the country, their names in favor of this bill, were about to yield any thing of the principle of protection. He regretted that he had occupied the Senate so long. He would not go through the clauses of the bill, which was printed. He trusted that his constituents would understand the motives which had induced him to vote for this bill. If he should find at the expiration of the nine years, that there had been too much yielded of the interests of the manufacturers, he would willingly go with those friends with whom he had so long acted, in restoring things to their former condition.

Mr. Forsyth said it was evident from the discussion that this was a very bad bill, and satisfied nobody. He expressed his conviction that the public opinion is correcting, and almost corrected, on the subject of the Tariff; and that the time is coming when this question will be put on its proper footing. He stated that this bill is the same with the Tariff of 1832, with the exception of the high duty on woollens which was conceded last year as a boon from the gentleman of Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins,) and from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson,) and for which they were then seriously reprehended by those who now take the opposite ground. He thought it extraordinary that gentlemen on the other side had come so near together as they had.

In reference to the enforcing bill, and the remarks made by the Senator from South Carolina, he said that he was glad to hear from him that this bill was to be discussed in the South hereafter, instead of the Tariff. He rejoiced at this, and would meet the contest with pleasure, for it would be one which could be settled by the canons of the press, and not the cannons of artillery, when, instead of steel bayonets, steel pens might be the weapons, and the cartouche box would be laid aside for the ballot box. On the question of protection, the bill provided protection for nine years, and then afterwards for protection of 23 per cent. The amount is nothing. If the bill protects to a small amount, it admits the power to protect to a large amount.

Mr. Sprague replied to what had fallen from the last speaker, and expressed his regret that the gentleman from Georgia should make his speech run counter to his vote. He repeated what he had formerly said, that this was a concession from the strong to the weak, and argued that a change had taken place in consequence of the influence of the desire of concession, to the opinions of many who were opposed to any legislative action. If the spirit which ran through the speech of the Senator from Georgia was the prevailing spirit in the South there would have been found in this part of the country a different spirit than that of concession.

Mr. Holmes said he was astonished that any one should speak of consistency in his presence.—Every thing he saw or heard convinced him that he was the only consistent man in the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts threw charges of inconsistency against South Carolina, and the latter threw them back, and so on and so forth. He was bound to believe them all, as they were all honorable men, and consequently he was bound to believe that they were all inconsistent. He then went into an examination of what had been said *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the pledge contained in the bill. In reference to the representative obligation, he was happy to be supported by his friend from Delaware, who had said that he did not view himself as the exclusive representative of Delaware. Now, he did not regard himself as the exclusive representative of his *assumed* constituent; and when he received some time since instructions from those who, like himself, were merely representatives of others, he though them entitled to any thing rather than respect. He had answered them, and he believed they were sincerely sorry they had ever passed their resolution; for what with his answer, and what with their disposition of it, they had managed to make themselves supremely ridiculous. He went on to state that the Northern manufacturers would deem themselves sufficiently protected by this bill, and that the possibility was, that the next application for protection would be from the South. He then declared that all the legislative efforts which might be brought against the manufacturers would never be found able to put down Yankee industry and Yankee enterprise.

Mr. Wright then rose, and stated the defects which he found in the bill. He objected to the proposed rate of reduction, for the eight years, and to the want of a uniform rule of valuation. He objected to the inequality of the protection given by this bill. His next objection was, that while the duty on negro cloth exists, its refuses to impose any duty on the material which enters into that fabric, and which is grown in abundance in this country. He also objected to the system of home valuation, which he deemed to be impracticable, or if practicable, most unequal; and he objected further to the abolition of all specific and discriminating duties, and substituting a mode unjust and oppressive. He would not discuss the question of the power of Congress to protect our manufactures, by imposing duties on foreign articles, but he thought that this bill did not sufficiently recognise that power. On this point, he quoted the language of the address of the Free Trade Convention, which met last year. He expressed his own opinion to be in favor of laying imposts for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue for the wants of the country. So far, he was assured that the power to impose duties, was vested in Congress.

His strongest objection to the bill was, that it endeavors to bind the action of future Congresses. He considered this as a provision which was puerile in itself, and one which would never be considered as binding. He then viewed the circumstances under which Congress was called upon to act on this bill, imperfect as it is. He knew that he should be charged with legislating under the influence of his fears. He could not suffer his fears to govern his conclusions. But he would not disregard them. There had been a deep and settled discontent in a certain portion of the country against our legislation, and he could not bring himself to regard that discontent lightly.

Under the expression of that feeling, Congress had done what, if they had not done, would have left the Union dissolved. The operation of that discontent was against the whole body of laws for the collection of the revenue; and would, if carried on, have destroyed all the means of the government. And without the purse no government could exist. He had therefore come to the question deeply impressed with the conviction, that it was his duty to give his vote to prevent such an evil. He had been long of the opinion that the revenue ought to be reduced. He had also been impressed with a sense of the inequality of the tariff system. No one had questioned the principles on which this bill was founded; it was only in reference to the details that difference of opinion existed. A part of the country is deeply excited, deep exasperated; by what means it was not for him to inquire; but the condition of things was such as to render it uncertain whether the Union can exist even until the month of December, unless something shall be done.

Mr. Bibb then stated, that he regarded the bill as a peace offering, so offered and so accepted, for the purpose of conciliation:

"Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by this son of"—

not of Old York nor New York, but a son of the Old Dominion—from the Slashes of Hanover—he did not care by what hand it was offered, he would willingly take it. He made a few additional observations on the propriety of taking the bill in the spirit in which it was offered.

Mr. Clay then said a few words in reference to this bill and the enforcing bill, both of which he considered that it was necessary to send forth, as well to show that the laws must be executed, as well as that there is a disposition to make concessions. He stated, that on the subject of the government being a compact, he principally agreed with the Senator from South Carolina, but with some difference as to the character of the rights conferred by that compact. He did not adopt the opinion that there had been any advance made in the usurpation of powers by the General Government. He then went into a view of the history of this system to show, that twelve or thirteen years ago, there was no opposition raised against the power of Congress to protect domestic industry. The opposition on constitutional grounds had subsequently grown up.

He then stated, that in his opinion no state could so practically construe the Constitution, as to nullify the laws of the United States, without plunging the country into all the miseries of anarchy. He said that he adhered to the doctrines of that abler, wisest, and purest of American statesmen—James Madison—who still lives, and resides in Virginia—the doctrines which were advanced by him in 1799. The answer of that distinguished man to the resolutions of the other states, and his address to the people, effected a sudden revolution of public opinion. The people rallied around him—the alien and sedition laws were repealed—and the usurpations of the General Government were arrested. He viewed the government as federative in its origin, in its character, and in its operation; and under the clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress to pass all laws to carry into effect the granted powers, they could pass all necessary laws. He hoped that the effect of this bill would conciliate all classes and all sections of the Union.

He did not arrogate any merit for the passage of this bill. He had cherished this system as a favorite child, and he still clung to it, and should still cling to it. Why had he been reproached? He had come and found the child in the hands of the Philistines who were desirous to destroy it. He wished to save and cherish it, and to find for it better and safer nurses. He did not wish to employ the sword, but to effect his object by concession and conciliation. He wished to see the system placed on a securer basis, to plant it in the bosoms and affections of the people. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had learned his views of the system from the Senator from South Carolina, had spoken of him as the pilot who was directing the vessel. If it was so, he would ask if she had been secured by a faithful crew? If all had been faithful, he believed there would have been no danger now in assailing the system. He assailed no one; he merely defended himself against the reproaches of others.

Another motive with him was to preserve the Union. He feared he saw hands uplifted to destroy the system—he saw the Union endangered—and in spite of all peril which might assail himself, he had determined to stand forward and attempt the rescue.

He felt himself pained exceedingly in being obliged to separate on the question from valued friends, especially from his friend from Massachusetts, whom he had always respected, and whom he still respected. He then replied to the argument founded on the idea that the protective principle had been abandoned by this bill. He admitted that protection had been better secured by former bills, but there was no surrender by this. He considered revenue as the first object, and protection as the second. As to the reduction of the revenue, he was of opinion that there was error in the calculations of gentlemen. He thought that in the article of silks alone, there would be a considerable reduction. The protection to the mechanic arts was only reduced by the whole operation of the bill to 20 per cent.; and he did not know that there would be any just ground for complaint, as some of the mechanic arts now enjoy only 25 per cent.

The argument of the Senator from New York was against the bill, but he was happy to find his vote was to be for it. If his argument brought other minds to the same conclusion to which it brought his, the bill would not be in any danger. He would say, save the country—save the Union—and save the American System.

After a few words from Mr. Smith and Mr. Wagaman, in which the latter said he had so much confidence in the people, as to believe there would not be a worse Congress than this.

Mr. Clay made a short rejoinder, in which he reminded the gentleman from New York of the words of a much greater man than any member of Congress, "Confidence is a plant of slow growth," which may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances. The gentleman should not outdo him in prepossessions of confidence in the people.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Rives, Robinson, Sprague, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Webster, Wilkins—16.

So the bill was finally passed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of the President of the United States, March 4, 1833.

Fellow Citizens.—The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States, which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State Governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to Revolution and anarchy—and, finally, to Despotism and Military Domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the Rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power, and detract from its ability to fulfil the Purposes of its Creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my Constitutional Powers, in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the Rights of the States, or tend to Consolidate all Political Power in the General Government.—But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they never can be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off, our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges.

The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity, the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts, the necessity of exercising by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people, than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all the portions of the Union.

Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

Governor Hamilton.—*Extract of a letter from the South.*—Governor Hamilton proceeds to address the meeting. He began with the most bitter sarcasm against the President, whom it must be confessed, he contrived to render supremely ridiculous. He then attacked the anti-Jackson Tariffites, and after taking a general view of the rights and wrongs of Carolina, concluded with a most impassioned appeal to the [illegible] age of his audience. His manner is [illegible] that of Booth in the part of Richard, and [illegible] of him to be satisfied that he is a dange[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

[illegible]EAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons,	$5 62½
do. do. do.	5 50
[illegible]EAT, per bushel,	1 03
do.	90
[illegible]N, per bushel,	60
[illegible]VER SEED, per bushel,	6
[illegible]OTHY SEED, do.	4 00
[illegible]RD do. do.	[illegible]
[illegible]RLEY, Good, do.	65
[illegible]AXSEED, do.	1 65
[illegible]TS, from wagons, do.	35
[illegible]ISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	29
Do. do. do. in bbls.	30
[illegible]TTON, per lb.	11
[illegible]TTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11
[illegible]GS, per dozen,	12½
[illegible]LT, Ground, per bushel,	50
fine do.	50
[illegible]RD, per lb. Western,	8
[illegible]LLOW, do.	8½
[illegible]SH BEEF,	10
[illegible]MS, Western, per lb.	9
[illegible]TON, do. do.	6
[illegible]SWAX, do.	19
[illegible]SEED OIL, do.	90
[illegible]ATHERS, do.	40
[illegible]MMON WOOL, washed,	28 to 31
[illegible]DES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17 to 18
[illegible]ATHER, SOLE,	23 to 28
[illegible]MBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	$15 to 20
Yellow Pine,	13 to 16
Oak, joice,	11 to 13
Hemlock, do.	8 to [illegible]
Shingles,	16 to 23

[illegible]tract from the Sales of Public Stock, in this City, during the past week.

		Par	Price.
shares	Farmers and Mechanics Bank,	50	60½
do.	Mechanics Bank	25	30½
do.	Girard Bank,	50	50½
do.	do.	50	60
do.	Western Bank,	40	53
do.	Bank of Penn Township,	40	65
do.	Moyamensing Bank	10	28½
do.	American Insurance,	25	26
do.	do.	25	2[illegible]
do.	Pennsylvania Life Insurance,	50	[illegible]

[ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.]

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 9, 1833.

☞ Mr. T. W. STOCKDALE, *of Russelville, Kentucky, is no longer the agent for the Saturday Evening Post, Casket, or Journal of Health. Subscribers are cautioned not to pay him any moneys on account of the publisher.*

** JOHN TONNER, Jr., *at Willheim, Penn., is no longer agent for the Saturday Evening Post or Casket. Subscribers are cautioned not to pay him any subscriptions for those periodicals.*

United States Bank stock sold in this city, on Thursday at $108¼, and there was no lack of purchasers at that price: $109 was asked by holders.

Francis Tomlinson is appointed Postmaster at Kingwood, N. J., in place of John Waterhouse, Jr., Esq., resigned.

Horticultural Premiums.—We have before us the list of premiums of the Horticultural Society, for 1833. It embraces the usual variety, cauliflowers, cabbages, beets, peas, celery, apples, peaches, figs, all kinds of flowers, seeds, &c. &c. &c., and is worthy the attention of the rural economist. The list may be obtained at the store of the Messrs. Landreth, No. 85, Chesnut street, below Third.

Advertising in the Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin.

This paper now circulates every week more than twenty thousand copies, affording a *better* medium for advertisers than any other paper in the United States. Only a limited number will be admitted, as this portion of the paper cannot be allowed to encroach on the miscellaneous department.

TERMS.—*Ten* lines or under, will be inserted three times for one dollar—over *ten* lines and not exceeding *twenty*, the price will be double, and increased in a proportionate ratio. *The number of insertions must be designated, and the amount paid in advance.* For half a square, six months, $5.—One square, $10. Increased time and size, in proportion. Subscribers ONLY, will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on advertisements over Two Dollars. Orders for advertising *from a distance*, must always be accompanied with the cash.

THEATRICAL.

Reports are afloat that the receipts of the Italian Opera Company are inadequate to pay expenses, and that the company are about to give up. We trust this will be obviated by a more general attendance of the citizens at the next representation. The music is really very superior, and should be patronised.

Mr. Roberts had a benefit on Monday evening at Walnut street, previous to his voyage to New Orleans, which he visits for his health. He was too unwell to be out, and his apology was accepted. Mr. Drummond supplied his character.

Mr. Hamblin and Miss Vincent now have possession of this house.

At Arch street the "Englishman in India," a sterling comedy, has been revived, but all the theatres have suffered in their receipts during the week, by the excellence of the sleighing. People like to be actors themselves better than spectators, when good snow is abundant.

We understand that "Crossing the Delaware," a new national play, will be performed this evening at the Arch street Theatre, for the benefit of the author.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

We do not remember ever to have received a greater number of complaints of the irregularity of the receipt of the Evening Post than during the last few weeks. In consequence of such reiterated notices, we applied to the Post office in this city for an explanation, and were mortified to discover that the mail establishments were inadequate to the transportation of the numerous papers published on Saturday. Our paper we regret to say cannot be despatched uniformly on the day they are put into the office, and frequently have to wait their turn! We protest in the name of the people, against this monstrous defect of the department. It is an implied *contract* on the part of the Post office to transport *news* for a fixed compensation, and if the newspapers are kept on hand for some days, or even for twenty-four hours, the contract is broken, to the serious disadvantage of publishers.

The population and readers of this country have increased say fifty per cent. in a few years, and yet the same kind of stages are used as formerly—the size of the papers has been doubled, and yet the same arrangements for their transportation are continued! Is this right—is it just to the people! if the population of the union should extend to thirty millions, will one stage be considered enough to carry the letters and papers between here and Pittsburgh, lumbered with nine passengers, and baggage enough to kill four horses.

We are told at the Post office, that they pile on as many as the boots will hold, but we must say that if such is the case on the main routes, either the passengers should be provided with another conveyance or the coaches multiplied for the mails. The people must look to it—*we* perform our part of our contract to our subscribers most scrupulously—if they are not served, they must apply to the fountain head, and we recommend every person aggrieved to write individually to Mr. Barry, who may thus both see and feel that they are not to be thus treated.

But independent of this monstrous defect, there is yet another which is equally provoking. The mails which do travel are irregular and uncertain. Papers from every state in the union are loud in their complaints; from among the number we select a sample, and would earnestly call upon the Post Master General to infuse more energy into his department.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Journal, Feb. 8.

There has been, and continues to be, nothing but confusion throughout the whole mail route and in every department of the Post office and mail establishment, since Mr. Barry came into office. At the very moment when it is most important to get regular mails, if we get them at all, they bring scarcely any but old papers. The National Legislature is in session, the State Legislature in session, and the nullifiers in the very act of lighting the torch of rebellion, and yet we can get no regular or certain information about any thing connected with the affairs of the country. As to the people in Natchez, they have no chance now. The little rattle-trap of a buggy that is trundeled between here and New Orleans, comes in and brings only empty bags. The steamboats which were to bring the mails quicker and in a more regular way, come not—all is delay and uncertainty. The way in which the mail establishment is conducted is enough to turn the most persevering patriots into nullifiers.

☞ The steamboat Louisiana came up last night about midnight, and brought a small mail from New Orleans—our share of its contents is *one* paper, the Argus of that place, dated 1st February.

Library of Romance.—We find on our editorial table, among other good things, the first volume of the "Library of Romance," reprinted by Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, from the London copy. It is a tale by Mr. Banim, who is known to the world under the cognomen of the O'Hara Family. The scene is laid in Ireland, and furnishes, under the garb of a good series of adventures, another evidence of the absurdity of believing in ghosts. The publishers have printed it neatly, and bound it up in muslin in very handsome style.

The March number of the American Quarterly Review is replete with interest, as will appear from the following bill of fare:—Life of Commodore Barney, a neat, sarcastic article; Revised Code of Pennsylvania, just suited to the class of lawyers; Life of Schiller, full of learning and sound criticism; View of Ohio, an article which will enlighten while it gratifies every reader; Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu, in which it is justly said, "of the family of Napoleon, none has established a fairer claim to the admiration of mankind." By a reference to our advertising column, it will be seen that this deeply interesting memoir is soon to appear in Waldie's Circulating Library. The Girard College, an article in which many just views of education are forcibly illustrated; New Zealand, a review of Earle's new book, of much interest; Hampden and his Times; Nullification.

THE INAUGURATION.

Congress has adjourned, and in addition to the abstract of the interesting debate which will be found in another part of our paper to day, we have only to give an account of the second inauguration of President Jackson. This we are enabled to do from a correspondent of the United States Gazette.

"The inauguration is over, the ceremonies of the occasion have terminated, and General Jackson is once more sworn to administrate the government, to execute the laws, and to preserve the Constitution. There was not much in the ceremony to strike a beholder with admiration. Certainly by far the most venerable man present was the Chief Justice, on whom the weight of seventy winters sets with an admiring grace, instead of a withering influence.—When he administered the oath there was much attention directed to him, much homage excited by his venerable appearance, much respect commanded by his unsurpassed reputation for wisdom and purity. The procession to the capitol was inconsiderable. The Judges were all present and all the Diplomatic corps, and also all the members of Congress who are yet remaining in the city, as a matter of course, rather than a matter of policy. Mr. Van Buren was by the side of General Jackson, and while the latter was reading his address his secretary administered to him a moderate stimulant, which his nervous system seemed to demand. There was an intense crowd, about the doors and in the hall, and in every part of the capitol, but General Jackson was adroitly smuggled away through a private entrance and thus avoided the inconvenience which must have resulted from any attempt to force his way through the assemblage. Many pockets were picked. Among others, I have heard it whispered that a Mr. Clayton, (I dont know whether it was Clayton, of Georgia,) of a very considerable sum; and others were robbed of various sums 1600 and 200 dollars. It is said that the doors of the Presidential mansion were closed about half past one, in consequence of the indisposition of General Jackson, who was so fatigued with the exertion he had been compelled to make throughout the day, as to be compelled to retire to his chamber. Thus has terminated the installation of General Jackson for the second time. The inaugural is not a paper of very decided character. It will disappoint expectations, and will scarcely satisfy any of those who had been looking for a bold exposition of views. There were no appointments of importance made on Saturday night. The Senate rejected a number of Land Office nominations, all of them Tennesseeans."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to T. R. as well as in general terms, we would remark that those who desire a republication of any article, should at least furnish a copy for inspection. We have not seen all the articles signed "A Virginian."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 1.—Received from		H. Spencer, Esq.	5 00
Geo. H. Roberts,	$20 00	*March 5.—Received from*	
John Dolson,	3 00	James Pancoast,	2 00
Jno. T. Pritner, M.D.	5 00	Rich. Dally,	2 00
C. C. Cage,	10 00	Z. Clark,	5 00
J. Smith & J. H. Nelson,	5 00	David Jayne, Esq.	1 00
		Jonathan Pierce,	10 00
F. W. Brigham, Esq.	5 00	Wm. B. Campbell,	5 00
T. W. Grimes, Esq.	8 00	James J. Songle,	2 00
S. G. Blackman, Esq.	2 00	D. H. Sabin,	4 00
H. A. Brown, Esq.	6 00	T. C. Vanwyck, Esq.	2 00
J. M. Messinger, Esq.	3 00	Josiah Bell, Esq.	4 00
B. Latham, Esq.	11 00	C. J. Burnett, Esq.	4 00
March 2—Received from		Philip G. Mitchell,	5 00
E. L. Young, [right]	17 00	Bena. Atkinson, Esq.	5 00
Jos. M'Connel, Jr.	2 00	Jos. M. French, Esq.	2 00
Townsend Sutton,	2 00	John Crisman, Esq.	15 00
J. E. Webster,	2 00	*March 6—Received from*	
R. W. Sale,	10 00	S. Upson, Esq.	2 00
Jefferson Craig,	2 00	F. Benson, Esq.	2 00
Jason Burr,	5 00	Chas. R. Cleaves,	2 00
David L. Phares,	5 00	A. P. Griffin,	11 00
James Johnson,	5 00	Geo. K. Pardee,	2 00
Samuel Smoker, Esq.	5 00	*March 7. Received from*	
H. Woodworth, Esq.	10 00	J. S. Hayt,	13 00
James Connelly, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Steele, Esq.	2 00
C. Van Dervur, Esq.	2 00	Wm. P. Miller, Esq.	5 00
March 4.—Received from		Wm. H. Beach,	2 00
Lowell Bicknell, Esq.	2 00	Jas. Harrison, Esq.	2 50
Geo. L. Robinson,	10 00	James Fordyce, Esq.	2 00
W. W. Belling,	15 00	Jas. Smith, Esq.	2 50
Thomas Roane,	5 00	N. B. Felton, Esq.	2 00
Chas. A. Havenstrite,	5 00	T. C. Butler, Jr. Esq.	8 00
G. N. Seymour,	3 00	W. H. Houghten, Esq.	1 25
Safford Hopkins,	3 00	J. Falconer, Esq.	15 00
Lewis S. Ayres,	13 00	Jas. Paton, Esq.	11 00
R. C. Palmer,	1 00	C. B. Fletcher, Esq.	5 00
John M'Kee,	5 00	J. D. Polk,	20 00
H. N. Fargo, Esq.	5 00	C. G. Joy, (nett)	2 12½
Henry Webb, 2d, Esq.	1 00	L. C. Moore,	2 00
John Allment, Esq.	2 00	F. Slaughter,	5 00
T. Coggeshall, Jr.	8 20	A. E. Ledyard, Esq.	6 00
Elijah Hutchison,	2 00	J. M. Parmer, Esq.	10 00
J. S. Olmstead,	2 00	J. J. Borden, Esq.	2 00
J. Stone, Esq.	2 50	D. Egbert, Esq.	20 00
B. Winton, Esq.	2 00	W. Leviston, Esq.	2 00

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes from Richmond, under date of the 24th ult.:

I give you an item of intelligence which possibly you may not receive from any other quarter; one going fully to demonstrate, I think, the low ebb of nullification in the capital of this state. The Governor of Virginia, I understand, had, at some trouble and expense, caused a superb State Flag to be prepared and painted, with the intention of having it hoisted at the quarters of the State Guard on Friday morning last, the 22d ult. Knowledge of its existence, and of his intention, some how or other, was obtained on Thursday, the 21st, and a good deal of excitement manifested itself among the Representatives and the People. Either dissuaded by his party friends, or prompted by his own fears of the consequences that would ensue from displaying the flag, his Excellency determined to let it remain snug in the painter's shop; and fortunate it was that he did so—for had the banner been unfurled to the breeze, and exposed to public gaze, it would unquestionably have been torn down and prostrated by the people, and in all probability with some bloodshed. Scarce a voice was heard in favour of raising it; and numbers were heard to express their determination to rally under the Star-Spangled-Banner of the Union. It was supposed by some that had the State Flag been hoisted on the day, the Flag of the Union would not have been, at least by order of the commanding chief. As it was, the Union Flag, fixed on a pole, was poked out of a hole in the southern end of the Capitol loft, and in this half erect and awkward situation, flapping on the end of the ridge of the building, and repeatedly hooked on the point of one of the lightning rods, it was torn in many places, and pieces thereof were flying in every direction over the heads of the military and citizens assembled on the public square.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Feb. 26.

High Waters.—The Cape Fear has been higher during the past week, we understand, than at any time since 1817. Other water courses North and South of this must also have experienced the effects of the heavy rains, as the Northern mails, we believe, were delayed some hours, and the Southern entirely stopped for two or three days by the impossibility of crossing some streams. Among the other effects of the flood, we understand that the mill at the mouth of the Rockfish has been nearly under water—the roof was taken off from the mill at the mouth of Cross Creek, in this vicinity, and the water upon the lower floor of the Cotton Factory and the Cool Spring Mills. The mails were stopt at Cheraw three days, and it is now with difficulty they can cross there.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library.—This valuable work has reached its 18th number. We have heretofore spoken of this work in terms of praise, and the object of this article is to show that it *deserves* it. If a publication which furnishes its readers with sterling matter, at less than one third the price it can otherwise be obtained, is not deserving of praise and extensive patronage, then it would be folly to attempt a useful publication with the hope of receiving either.—Every person who is desirous of having his library stored with late valuable works should subscribe for this work. A cent and a half a day will supply him weekly with as much matter as is contained in a common sized duodecimo book. The difference in price between books published in the usual manner, and the same works published in the "Select Circulating Library," exhibit its advantages plainly to view. In one instance it furnished a volume complete for *twenty cents*, which cost in London six dollars. The works furnished to subscribers in this publication will cost them on an average one third of the lowest American price. The subscription price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain at least twenty separate and complete works.—*Nor. Free Press.*

Disgraceful Conduct.—Mr. Van Benthuysen, the agent for the Journal of Commerce, and who rode the express the last stage, we regret to state, was most inhumanly attacked by the person having charge of gate No. 3, of the Lancaster Turnpike, and so seriously injured that it was with much difficulty he was enabled to reach this city.

Washington, March 4, 1833.—The bill for commencing the re-building of Fort Delaware, appropriating 50,000 dollars, has passed both houses. The Delaware Breakwater bill appropriating 270,000 dollars, has also passed. An appropriation of 4,000 dollars for improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester and Port Penn in the river Delaware, also received the sanction of both houses. All the bills sent to the President have been signed, except the bill dividing the back lands between the states. He has retained that. It is hoped, however, that he will sign it within the ten days. The estimated share of Pennsylvania will be 270,000 dollars per annum for a series of years, in case the President should sign the land bill before him.

The Providence City Gazette of Friday states that a man named David Gibbs, has been arrested, charged with the murder of a young girl, named Burdict, who had, for some months, lived in the family of her alleged destroyer. She died a week or ten days since, under circumstances peculiarly interesting and mysterious, and of a nature that induced an exhumation, and an inquest of medical men, under the supervision of the coroner of the town and his posse. After a full examination was had, the jury united in awarding a verdict of violence and unnatural death. Gibbs was immediately arrested, together with a daughter; and to-day an infamous woman, residing in this place, named Leech, charged with being accessary to the crime, was arrested, and the circumstances that hang around her, when added to the general infamy of her name, leave the probability of guilt far from being questionable. Gibbs is represented to be a man of some property, heretofore sustained a fair fame, and the girl, who it is alleged he has murdered, is the sister to a young man who married one of his daughters.

Locomotive Engines.—We are pleased to learn that the Little Schuylkill Company have now in successful operation two Locomotive Engines engaged in transporting their coal to Port Clinton. A correspondent states that the Catawissa left Tamaqua, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday last, with a train of cars for Port Clinton, and returned again in the evening. The Catawissa is stated to be a beautiful engine, and her machinery works remarkably well. This is the first experiment made on the rail roads in Schuylkill County with steam engines.

Steam Boat Superior.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Superior at the time of the accident, dated "Monday, Feb. 11, 2 o'clock, P. M. one mile above Point Checo, about five hundred miles above New Orleans, on her passage down."

"This day at a quarter before 12 A. M. our starboard boiler collapsed with a most tremendous explosion. There were thirteen scalded, most of them slightly, five or six seriously; John Abner the blacksmith, cannot possibly recover. Mr. Carnes, the chief engineer, was very seriously scalded, but we have hopes of his recovery; two or three others are almost as bad. The steward is much injured, but will recover. Not one cabin passenger is hurt, although several were on the boiler deck at the time. William Smith has been, and now is actively engaged in attending to the wounded. The exertion of captain Green, Mr. Goodelow, a German physician, a Pole, and the mate of the boat, are truly praiseworthy. We expect tomorrow morning to be able to proceed on our voyage, with the remaining five boilers." A letter from the captain, dated on the 14th, states that Messrs. Abner and Carnes, with three others, are dead.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday says:—"The Municipal Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of an indictment against Sylvester Genter, for keeping in his office a quantity of gunpowder, on the 1st of September, 1832; and also for keeping another quantity of gunpowder in his office, which exploded on the 21st of November following, both being against the law of the commonwealth and the rules and regulations of the Fire Department of this city. He was found guilty, and sentenced for the first offence to pay a fine of $250; and for the second, to a fine of $600, with the costs of court. From this judgment he appealed to the next supreme Judicial Court, which opens on Thursday next."

Melancholy Accident.—Last Thursday, early in the morning, a span of horses belonged to John A. De Witt, Esq. of Marbletown, N. Y. were seen up to their sides in the Esopus creek, at the fording place not far from his house. Some of the neighbors repaired to the spot, and found the great coat of his son John on the ice, and his hat frozen in near the sleigh to which the horses were harnessed. Fears were at once entertained that he was drowned, and such proved to be the fact. It is supposed that in attempting to cross the creek on the ice late at night, the sleigh and horses broke in, and having taken off his great coat to enable him the more readily to relieve them, he unfortunately slipped in, and thus suddenly met his untimely end.

A Bargain.—One of the New York police officers exhibited yesterday to the magistrates a purchase he had been making from an itinerant vender of oysters; it was one of the little pails, in which those delicate eatables are daily offered for sale, nicely opened and all prepared for the stew-pan. The officer stated that it had been presented to him by the oyster boy, from whom he had bought its contents, at what seemed an uncommonly low price, and he was much struck with the lad's generosity in giving the oyster pail into the bargain. The secret came out when he reached home and proceeded to cook his oysters, for the pail had a false bottom, and instead of getting a great many for little money, he had got but about a dozen, at some four or five times their value.

Metamorphosis.—A young gentleman of the name of Sherwood, of rather small and delicate appearance, feeling an inkling for a change of sex as far as dress was concerned, conceived the noble design of casing himself in female apparel, which with much skill and taste he had previously prepared for the purpose. After, with his own hands completing the preparations, he caparisoned himself in corset, petticoat, frock and cape, and decorating his head with numerous tinselled ornaments, and adorning his ears with a pair of splendid ear-rings, marched out into the street to perpetrate adventures. The first party he met, consisted entirely of ladies, and forgetting the sex he had assumed, in the real feeling of the inward man, he approached and tendered them the homage of his love and devotion. They not relishing his anxieties to please, declined his ardent offers; but he, not to be discouraged by trifles, assailed them in a ruder manner, on which they fled from the reach of his love and importunity. Recollecting, however, that he was now a woman, at least in seeming, he next made love to some gentlemen whom he chanced to meet, but the awkwardness of his manner and the tone of his voice not comporting with that of a lady, they had the rudeness to suspect his sex and to carry him to the watch house. There he was stripped of his splendid female attire, robbed of his newly assumed womanhood, and made to assume the homely garb of "fallen man" again. The magistrate not knowing what sex to class the prisoner among, owing to his equivocal character, pronounced him a "hermaphrodite brig" in distress; and after the receipt of bail for his future good conduct, and security that he would not relapse again into the female sex, dismissed him with a suitable reproof, carefully keeping the clothing of the pseudo woman, that his manhood might flourish without the aid of petticoats and corsets and frocks.—*Ibid.*

A terrible accident occurred at Richmond during the late celebration. While engaged in firing a feu de joie, in honor of the day, Captain Tyler, of the Valiant, had his bowels, in a great measure, torn out, by the unexpected discharge of the cannon, which he was loading at the time. The rammer passed into his body, doing great injury to the liver and other important viscera. Every medical aid that the case admitted of, was promptly furnished, but to no purpose. He expired next morning.

Mr. Dunlap's Benefit.—The Benefit given to our respectable and distinguished dramatist and artist, at the Park, was all that could have been desired. The house was filled in every part, with an audience of the first respectability; and the receipts, which will be available to Mr. Dunlap, we are pleased to learn will amount to nearly 3000 dollars. The sum total, has been materially augmented by the generosity of Mr. Charles Kemble.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Effects of Kissing a Young Lady.—Our legislature have had quite an animated debate upon the legal consequences of a married man kissing an unmarried lady. As the same question appears to have engaged a co-ordinate branch of our government—the Supreme judicial tribunal of Ohio; and as there are a great many *married* men and *unmarried* women within the limits of this state, we deem it advisable to notice this case with some particularity, especially, as it must be borne in mind that *ignorantia legis neminem excusat.*

It appears in 1822, Mr. Jeremiah Moore married Miss Polly Prough. In 1825 they began to grow tired of each other, and their chains gradually losing their silken lustre, the husband soon afterwards, very ungallantly, solicited the Supreme Court to grant him a divorce from his said wife Polly. From the legislative debate to which we are referring, we learn that the application was refused on the following ground:

While the parties were living together in a state of amicable indifference, they attended a party at a neighbor's house, which had assembled to bod apple butter. In the course of the evening, Mr. Moore laid his sleeve around the shoulders of a young woman, while sitting at the fireside in company with others, and drawing her up in his arms, *gave her a kiss.* This fact being made known to the Supreme Court, they refused to loosen Mr. Moore's matrimonial chains. From this it is to be inferred, that there is in Ohio, neither statute nor common law, authorizing married men to kiss unmarried women.

Mr. Moore, not satisfied with this decision of the Supreme Court, has made his appeal to the legislature, and at our last dates the question was pending before that body. The speakers were discussing the ethics of kissing, and censuring the Supreme Court for their decision. As the matter is one of vast importance, and as it affords a fine field for fine speeches, it is altogether uncertain when our august legislators will return to the body of their constituents.

To Quench Thirst.—Mix a spoonfull of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by a little at a time, so that they may mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective, in quenching the thirst. [Edinburgh Observer. We beg to follow this admirable recipe with one to allay Hunger: Take a pound of beef, and broil it carefully over a proper fire. When ready, sit down and eat it with salt, mustard, pepper if you choose, and bread. This food is savory, nourishing and effective, in allaying hunger. [Edinburgh Weekly Review.

SLEIGHING.

Such a grand sleighing time has not been known in this part of the country for many a day, as we have had during the past week. The tavern keepers within reachable distance have laid up little fortunes. We were about to indite an article on the pleasures of the season, when the following caught our eye in a morning print:—

Since last Saturday, the whole world has been sleighing. High, low, rich and poor have joined hands and hearts in the great jollification. From sun to sun the tintinnabulary clatter has never once ceased—Jingle, jingle, jingle go the bells, hurrah shout the boys, and harum scarum goes the horse, who seems to

"Share with his lord the pleasure and the pride."

No condition is exempt from the general mania.—It is the grand Saturnalia of the people, and every god in the heathen kalender has come in for a share of the oblation, unless it be master Priapus, and some of his brethren of the gardens, who are out of season. Even

"Chaste Diana applauded the motion,"

and it is probable, though we speak not from observation, that Dan Bacchus had his worshippers in the crowd. It was good to see how readily means are found when the will is good. The rich went forth in their gaily bedizened sleighs, and two or four horses almost flew with the precious load. The less ostentatious scudded over the snow behind a single horse, and in a slight vehicle. A tinman placed upon runners a splendid imitation of the car of Apollo, done in the glittering metal of his own shop, while the great god of the lyre and pestle saw with joy his richest rays glancing from the sheeny sides of the newly devised carriage. A gig top, a wicker cradle, and even a sugar box was placed on runners, while families were trundled into these various receptacles, and dragged, mad with joy, hither and yon, to the tinkling of half a dozen bells; and one person placed a coarse packing box upon two poles, that were extended along for runners and shafts—the most simple form of a sledge—and happy he, none more happy, for he drove up Market street as if his vehicle had been touched with the pencil of Woodside. Whatever mode of conveyance was adopted, one spirit animated the riders. Every street resounded with the clatter of the bells and the joyous laugh; onward they drove, upward and downward, thwarting and convolved. The rich ostrich feather streamed out from one sleigh, while another showed only the modest white ribbon of a Quaker bonnet. Smack went the whip, tinkle tinkle went the bells, away flew the horses, while the mad urchins at the corner of the street, tired with waiting in vain for a "ride behind," pelted every sleigh load with snow balls, and they who received the most of those melting favors, laughed the loudest. Night was as joyous as day. The full moon looked out in all her splendor upon the snowy earth, both of them as lovely with brightness as the face of woman, and both of them as cold as the heart of a deceiver; and the streets thronged with the rushing sleighs and echoed to the bells, with here and there an outbreaking of unruly mirth, as if the "lord of misrule" had again come into full power.

Attempt at Burglary.—A daring attempt was made to rob the jewellery store of William T. Tenney, corner of Broadway and Murray street N. Y. on Sunday evening, by some persons, who opened the trunk cellar underneath by means of false keys, and commenced boring through the ceiling, preparatory, as is supposed, to sawing out a hole by which to effect an entrance above. The salesmen, who always sleep in the store, went there about ten o'clock that evening, and found the key-hole plugged by pieces of wood, which they imagined had been done by some mischievous boys, but which had, no doubt, been done by the thieves, to give timely notice of their approach.

Interesting to Poulterers.—The correspondent of the Pennsylvanian speaking of a roast at the city of Washington says:

"I lost my heart upon one pretty black-eyed girl—but recovered it next morning after swallowing a couple of eggs and a cup of coffee."

The well attested efficacy of the above remedy will create a demand for eggs. Love sick swains will go to robbing hen's nests unless they are closely watched.—*Lowell Compend.*

Epitome of the Times.

U. S. Bank Stock.—On Saturday, U. S. Bank stock sold in Wall street, New York, at 105—105¼. To-day 1250 shares have been sold at 108—109! The rise, we believe, is without a parallel, and has been occasioned by the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

An English lady in Paris is said to have invited one of her countrymen to accompany her to see "*the Diorrha on the Boulevards;*" and her friend excused himself on the plea of having "*a Diorama in his bowels.*"

Premiums to the amount of $320 were paid in Lycoming during the last year, for wolf, panther, fox and wild cat skins.

Effects of Competition, or Opposition.—The fare between Providence and Pawtucket has been reduced to *ten* cents, by the spirit of opposition.

The March of Mind.—A Boston paper says:—"A female domestic called at the dwelling house of a gentleman a few days since, to obtain a place in his kitchen as cook. She had under her arm two volumes, which proved to be Don Juan and Moore's Life of Byron. She had just borrowed these of a literary friend, who was serving as cook in the family of Mr. S."

New Article of Trade.—A trader in this town advertises "Gentlemen's Bosoms." If he will sell Gentlemen's *Hearts*, the ladies will patronise him.—Perchance the bosoms are *false*—*hearts* certainly are, at least so say the women.—*Lowell Compend.*

English West India Possessions.—By an estimate taken from a Report to the House of Lords we learn that Jamaica is valued at fifty-eight millions of pounds. All the West India English Colonies are valued at one hundred and thirty millions of pounds.

Shocking.—A lady at the last Tremont Concert put her shoulders out! [*aside*] *of* (*her gown*).

A mechanic named Hamilton, resident in some part of New Jersey, has invented a *boring machine*, which is said to perform the work of several men—Perhaps it would be well to send one or two to Harrisburg.

A farmer of Jackson, Mo. raised during the last season, fifteen hundred bushels of corn on nineteen acres and a half of land. This was done without any artificial aid to the soil, and in the ordinary mode of farming. Is not land of this quality worth *one dollar and a quarter per acre!*

The price of stamps on newspapers in England, it is stated, will shortly be reduced from four to two pence.

Melancholy Accident.—The house of Mr. John D. Crane, near Montezuma, with all the contents, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Five children were in at the time, and two of them were burnt to death. The parents were absent at the time. It is a fearful warning against such an exposure of life and property.

It is in contemplation to establish a "Fireman's Charitable Association" in this city.

Mr. Clay is the universal peace-maker. He has caused Mr. Poindexter to tender the *amende honorable* to Mr. Webster, which was accepted according to the comity of Senators.

Cold Weather.—The Kingston, Upper Canada, Herald of Monday last, says, that within the last three days the snow had fallen to the depth of two feet. On Monday the 25th ult. the thermometer stood at *twenty-five degrees below zero.*

A wolf was killed in Concord, N. H. a few days ago, within one mile of the State-House, after a chase of five days.

The venerable James Madison, on tuesday commenced his 83d year. He was born on the 5th of March, 1750.

It has been estimated by well informed persons in South Carolina, that about forty thousand individuals have emigrated from that State since the passage of the Nullifying Ordinance. Three hundred emigrating families had crossed a single Ferry on Flint River, within the space of ten days.

Another new Magazine, entitled the "American Monthly," has just been attempted in New York.

A New York editor says, he has some capital things on file, which he "*hopes to receive.*" Those hopes must be very strong which are put "on file."

We understand, says the Alexandria Gazette, that the speeches of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster are now "being revised" by those gentlemen, and that they will be published as soon as ever they can be correctly prepared for the press.

The editor of a Mohawk paper says that in payment he will take any thing for family use—excepting *children.*

A lady in England is giving lectures on the science of *political economy.* We do not know whether she is of the Malthusian school.

Railroad Obstructions.—The *Louisiana* Advertiser notices the detection of two men who were caught in the act of placing billets of wood on the rails, at an unfrequented part of the road. The offence is punishable with imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1000.

A member of the Virginia Senate, in a letter to the editor of the Richmond Inquirer, says, "I think editors of papers have feelings as well as other men." So much for one's ignorance of the fraternity.

Duff Green has been elected printer of the Senate on the 9th ballot.

A sheet of paper has been manufactured in Ireland, 125 feet long and 5 feet wide.

The New York Gazette expresses the opinion that the United State's Bank will be re-chartered, inasmuch as the institution is too valuable to be dispensed with. We indulge a hope of this kind ourselves.

William Porterfield, convicted of January 10th, 1833, of stealing $2000 belonging to the Bank of Penn Township, was on Tuesday sentenced to restore the property stolen, or so much thereof as has not been already restored, and to hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and six months.

A member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. M'Culloh, in speaking of a canal, which it was proposed, should run from Northampton up the Delaware to New York Line, says "how it was to be fed he did not know unless it was with bucktails?"

A Sensible Query.—"What is the use," said a fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?"

Conundrums.—Why is John Randolph like brown bread? Because he is *part Indian.* Why is water just frozen like a Magistrate? Because it is *just-ice.* Why is a two wheeled vehicle in danger of being robbed? Because it has a *nave* on each side of it.

Governor of New Jersey.—[illegible] was elected Governor of New Jersey, on [illegible], by the Legislature.

The people of Washington city have undertaken to interfere with the tariff of fees established by the Physicians of that city, and a Mr. Davis has been shockingly beaten by a Mr. Porter, in consequence of a discussion arising out of the rates. We do not know that the surgeon's fees for attending in such a case are fixed.

Mr. Wemyss has leased the Pittsburgh Theatre for two years, and Mr. Smith is now engaged in preparing the scenery.

Death.—The corpse of a female named Ann Griffith, aged about fifty years, was discovered about two o'clock on Sunday morning, frozen to death, in the yard of the house 13 Augusta street, New York. From the evidence taken before the Coroner it appeared she was a woman of dissolute habits, and had probably been in a state of intoxication at the time of her death.

The nomination of Samuel Gwinn, as receiver of public monies in one of the Land Offices of Mississippi, was, for a third time, rejected by the Senate on Wednesday week.

The Boston Globe says, that great numbers of counterfeit American five cent pieces are in circulation in that city.

The publication of the Mobile Times and Jeffersonian as a daily paper, is discontinued, and it is hereafter to be published once a week. The reason assigned by the editor is, that "it has been found impracticable to publish a daily paper in the city of Mobile, advocating the principles and interests of Nullification."

In 1656, the city of New York contained 120 houses and about 1000 inhabitants; it was laid out in narrow and crooked streets, and the limits of the city extended as high up as Wall-st.

The Columbia Times appears rather dissatisfied with the summary manner in which the Ordinance and Laws were nullified by the Circus party of Charleston. He says—"It would be worse than African to suppose that the good citizens of Charleston alone constitute the state, and that their resolves are the laws of the land."

The Preston Chronicle contradicts the report of Cobbett's being an uncertificated bankrupt. He was declared a discharge on the 4th Nov., 1830, immediately on his return from America.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius was in full blast on the 20th December, and the lava had been pouring down in torrents for two days—the last stream had taken the direction of Portici.

The Irish papers contain accounts of murders and robberies in all quarters of the island. Many cases of cholera were constantly occurring.

Mrs. Wilcox, the celebrated midwife, died at Slindon, near Brighton, (Eng.) in her 103d year, after having attended more than 5000 births! which allows one christening a week for a century. It was time to depart, after outliving more than three generations. The old lady must have been somewhat childish, though it is said her intellects were unimpaired.

Saturday night was by far the coldest that we have had this year. We do not know by how many degrees, because the mercury in the thermometer sunk so low that, like the Boston editor, we were ashamed to keep it company.

We perceive by the Canada papers, that Mr. Rainsville, a gentleman recently elected member of the Provincial Parliament, when called on to sign the oath preparatory to taking his seat, was unable to sign his name, and of course made his mark. The Montreal editor recommends that he be put on the committee on education.

Some of the most intelligent of the colored persons resident in Philadelphia, have established a Library Company, with the object of administering to the mental and moral improvement of colored youth.

Literary—forthcoming from the press of the Harpers. Taylor's Life of Cowper; Atkinson's Ireland in the 16th century; Recollections of a Chaperone; King's Characters; and Domestic Portraiture.

U. States Telegraph.—Duff Green, in commenting upon the election of Gales & Seaton as printers to the next Congress, says that for the last two years the Telegraph has been published at a loss of several thousand dollars, and that unless his subscription is much enlarged, the paper must be discontinued.

The New York American suggests the propriety of one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce being appointed Post Master General. A fair hit at Major Barry!

Ship Emporium, from Calcutta, at Boston, has on board a very large male elephant, said to be the largest ever imported into this country—also a Rhinoceros. The latter died three days since.

Change of sentiment.—Not twenty years ago in several towns in Massachusetts, it was the invariable practice at the examination of the winter schools, for the committee to treat the pupils with *flip!* Now nine-tenths of the children in the same towns, from the unfrequency of that liquor, are probably ignorant of what it is made.

The London Globe, in publishing President Jackson's Message on the opening of the session of Congress, says—"We are of the opinion, in spite of the male and female Trollopes, that is as a great and singular nation, which, beyond the Atlantic, is marching with such rapid strides in the career of civilization and liberty."

Miss Hughes, the vocalist, is about to return to England. We are sorry she has not met with greater success in this country, as she is known to be in all respects deserving.

Real Estate.

The Subscriber offers for sale the property on which he now resides, situate in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, one half mile below Shoemakertown, on the road leading from the above to Frankford, and adjoining lands of Charles Shoemaker, Jonathan Rhoads and others. The farm contains 92 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; about 18 acres of the above is woodland, with a sufficiency of Chesnut timber for fencing. The buildings are extensive; the mansion has four rooms and an entry on the first floor, with a kitchen adjoining, also four rooms on the second floor. There are two tenant houses, the one a large double house, near the mill, the other a convenient small house near the above. A large stone barn with stabling under, one large wagon and hay house, one other wagon house with corn crib, workshop, &c. three new hay racks, two spring houses, the one in the yard near the door.

There is also on the premises, a large mill house with two water wheels, the water power is one of the best in the neighborhood, having the advantage of a large dam.

The above property is well calculated for dividing, leaving about sixty acres with the mansion house. The situation as to health and a good neighborhood, cannot be surpassed.

Any person wishing to see the property, will apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises. JOHN KINNAN.

march 9—4t*

Good Intent Beneficial Society

Of the City and County of Philadelphia. Instituted 1824.

AGREEABLE to a resolution passed Feb. 25th, 1833, notice is hereby given, that any person or persons wishing to become members of this Society, who are between 21 and 45 years of age, and who do not belong to more than two Societies, shall be received without Initiation Fee, provided they are in other respects acceptable.

Application for membership must be made in writing, addressed to the President and Members, setting forth the petitioner's place of residence, age and occupation.

The following persons have been appointed to receive the application of any who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of becoming members of the above Society.

Saml. Bacon, Queen st. 2d door below Marlborough, Josiah M. Catham, Frankford Road, 3d above Otter street. } Kensington.

John Beah, jr. grocer, Old York Road, above Brown street, east side.

Jacob G. Baker, No. 45 Green street.

Samuel R. White, No. 64 North Second street.

John Hoole, Francisville.

William Beaumont, 13th street, 3 doors above Callowhill.

Saml. Rewnd, No. 66 George st. between 2d & 3d, Southw'k.

Peter S. Wetzell, No. 174 Locust street.

Henry Bubing, Buttonwood street, opposite Lawrence st.

N. B. The Society hold their meetings at the Bucks County Hotel, North 2nd street, between Coats' and Green streets, N. L. the last Monday evening in every month. march 9—3t*

Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use or shipping. Apply to John W. Downing, No. 43 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Spruce street on the Schuylkill. march 9—6mo†

Farm Wanted.

A FARM of 40 or 50 acres with the necessary buildings, is wanted upon a lease, the distance from the city 6 or 8 miles. A line addressed to S. C. O. T. and left at this office, will be attended to. march 9—3t*

M'LANAHAN'S

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MERCANTILE

PENMANSHIP.

THE most expeditious plain business hand. Executed without lines or lifting the pen. Also, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, comprising a new series of Mercantile practice for ready computation in business. Terms moderate. Also,

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING

By double entry, as practised by eminent merchants; instruction by the practical rules of the *Counting House*, purely mercantile, entirely different and decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in this country. T. M'LANAHAN.

march 9—3t* *Commercial Institute*, Nos. 61 and 62 Arcade.

To Printers.

A COMPLETE sett of Printing Materials, except a press, well calculated to print a respectable country newspaper, are for sale very low. Application may be made to the Editor of the Saturday E. Post, if by letter, post paid. feb 23—6t

FORTUNE'S BOWER,

93 CHESNUT STREET.

MANY of our distant patrons perhaps are not aware that at the close of this year the drawing of the *Union Canal Lottery* will cease, and that tickets in any lottery whatever cannot be offered for sale under a penalty of ten thousand dollars; the Legislature of this State having passed a law to that effect during its present session. We give this information under the impression that there are many who have never yet adventured in the lotteries, but will now seize the opportunity that presents itself to realize a fortune, before the avenues to wealth are forever closed against them.

The price of tickets in the Delaware Lottery, which draws every Thursday, is two dollars; this is the only Lottery in which the price of tickets [illegible].

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

Class Number 8[illegible], for 1833. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 23d, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Sixty six number Lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	4,000
1 do.	10,000	1 do.	3,700
1 do.	5,000	25 do.	1,000

Tickets 10 dolls. shares in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 10, to be drawn on Monday, March 11th, 1833, at Wilmington, Del. 60 No. Lottery, and 9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $10,000——1 of 3,000

Tickets 4 dollars, shares in proportion.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Extra Class Number Seven, for 1833. To be drawn in New York, on Wednesday, March 20th, 1833. Sixty six Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	3,000
1 do.	5,000		

Tickets 5 dolls. and shares in proportion. Lowest prize, $6.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 5, for 1833. To be drawn on Wednesday, April 3, 1833, 66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	5,180
1 do.	10,000	1 do.	3,000

20 prizes of 1,000 &c. Tickets 10 dolls. shares in proportion.

Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

30 41 16 4 56 45 27 13 9 33

Drawing of the New York Lottery, Extra No. 6.

51 37 34 31 66 23 30 59

All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to, if directed to

J. J. ROBINSON,

march 9— 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila.

[illegible] of Hearing.

York, Pa. March 4, 1833.

[illegible]

Remember, reader, that for every disease there grows a plant. It is not their virtues, but our negligence in discovering them, that ought to excite our surprise. CHARLES F. BAKER.

York County, Pa. 1833.

N. B. As the remedy is to be taken inwardly, is innocent, and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves, my neighbour Jones' wife thought she would try it too, being for a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes (caused by nervous weakness), so she sent for some, which, in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever—doing needlework, &c. without spectacles.

She sent 2 dollars, and received in return two parcels of the remedy, one for a poor neighbor who was afflicted with deafness. Both parcels were sent by mail, free of postage.

jan 19—eow[illegible]

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSES.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 4 P. M.
Southern	7 to 12 P. M.	Southern	5 P. M.
Western	4 & 6 P. M.	Western	1 A. M. & 5 P. M.

ALMANACK.

1833. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Saturday,	6 13	5 45	4 [illegible]	
10 Sunday,	6 13	5 47	4 30	D. H. M.
11 Monday,	6 12	5 48	5 17	
12 Tuesday,	6 11	5 49	6 1	
13 Wednesday,	6 10	5 50	6 30	Full 5 11 45
14 Thursday,	6 9	5 51	6 15	Last 13 8 45
15 Friday,	6 7	5 53	6 42	New 21 8 30
16 Saturday,	6 6	5 54	10 30	First 28 5 42

Perseverance Hose Company.—A Stated meeting of the company will be held on Monday evening the 11th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Fire Association. WM. BURNS, Sec'ry.

Harmony Fire Company.—A Stated meeting of the company will be held in their hall, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock. C. BOINTON, Sec'ry.

By request of the Managers of the Philadelphia Institute, a Sermon will be delivered on Sunday evening next, in the Church in 11th, below Market street, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, to the Young Men of the Institute, at 7 o'clock. The Young Men of this city, generally, are invited to attend.—The whole of the lower part of the church will be reserved for them.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. John Clark, of Scotland, to Miss Mary Woods, of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. Joseph Parret, to Miss Hannah Deal.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Mr. David Willis, to Miss Mary Miller, all of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, Mr. George William Lee, to Miss Margaret Souder, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. Evan Gaither, to Mrs. Mary Ann Gibson, both of the Northern Liberties.

In Hopewell, N. J. on the 6th ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Ogden, Israel Corner, to Mary Primmer.—Also, by the same, on the 17th ult. John Wilson, to Lucretia B. Golden.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. John Durborah, Mr. John Rodney Harris, of Harrisville, Kent county, Del., to Miss Susan, youngest daughter of the late George Hayett, Esq. near Millington, Md.

On Monday evening last, the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Shryock, Mr. John H. Duke, of Chester, Del., to Miss Charlotte Ann Hall, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Thomas Winfree, Esq. of Richmond, Va., to Miss Mary Ann Graham, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Mr. Benjamin M. Fittwell, of Philadelphia, to Miss Leah E. Vondersmith, of Downingtown, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. G. B. Perry, Mr. A. F. Cheesebrough, to Eugenia, daughter of Thos. Caldwell.

On the evening of the 3d inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Andrew Hague, to Miss Mary Ann Tustin.

On the evening of the 5th inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Thomas Jackson, to Miss Fanny Maxwell.

On the evening of the 4th inst. by the Rev. Hiram R. Harrol, Mr. Jonas Stone, to Miss Lydia Gaskill, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday, 3d instant, by John F. Warner, Esq. Mr. Thomas T. Weaver, to Miss Susan Caroline Baker, daughter of Conrad Baker, all of the Northern Liberties.

In Reading, by the Rev. Wm. Pauli, Mr. Samuel Bornholder, to Miss Hannah Foltz, of Lancaster county.

In Reading, by the Rev. Wm. Pauli, Mr. James Bell, of Pottsville, to Miss Sarah Dunkelberger.

In Reading, by the Rev. Wm. Pauli, Mr. Daniel Holz, to Miss Apolina Clevenstein, of Robeson township.

On the 22d January last, at the residence of Mr. Spencer A. Mann, Amelia, Va. by the Rev. Warren Marrahan, Mr. William Gagher, formerly of Holmesburg, Philad county, Pa. to Miss Prudence P. Thompson, daughter of the late Darville Thompson, of Brunswick county, Va.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, Harman Umstead, to Harriet Curry, both of Berks county.

At Union Mills, near Elkton, Cecil county, Md. on Thursday, 14th ult. by the Rev. A. K. Russell, of Newark, Del., Henry Hollingsworth Gilpin, to Margaret Whann, daughter of Wm. Ricketts, Esq. of the former place.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult. at Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. G. S. Woodhull, Alfred A. Woodhull, M. D. of Marietta, Pa. to Anna Maria Salomon, of the former place.

On Monday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. L. F. W. Andrews, Mr. Charles Melcher, to Miss Ann Gibbs, all of the Northern Liberties.

DEATHS.

On Saturday afternoon, the 2d inst. Mr. John Newgent, aged 27 years.

On the evening of the 1st instant, in the 65th year of his age, William Harlan, late merchant of this city.

On Monday evening, the 25th ultimo, at the Catharine Furance, Northampton county, of consumption, Mrs. Ann Catharine Henry, wife of Matthew S. Henry, Esq. in the 29th year of her age, lamented by a large circle of relations and friends.

In Boston, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robert Wallace Macnair, *Printer*, formerly of Philad. aged 33 years.

Suddenly, while on a visit to Chester, on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Capt. John S. Vannaman,—long a respectable ship master, of this city.

Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. Hannah Ann, infant daughter of Samuel P. Shoemaker, aged 7 months.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult. Mr. John Cassady.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ultimo, Robert Adams, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, 3d inst. Capt. Jacob Baush.

In Northumberland, on the 20th ult. at the residence of her grandfather, the Rev. James Kay, Hannah E. eldest child of the late Mr. Samuel Kay, of Philad. aged 3 years and 10 months.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Rebecca A. James, aged 20 years, consort of John R. James, and daughter of Israel I. and Mary Ashbridge.

On Monday evening, the 4th instant, after a severe illness, Francis W. son of David Lewis, Jr. aged 6 months.

In Kutztown, Berks county, on Saturday, the 23d ult. F. J. Haller, Esq. Attorney at Law, at an advanced age.

In London, on the 20th Nov., of a blister on the heel, brought on by walking, which terminated in mortification, Mrs. Musgrave, wife of Mr. John Musgrave. Her husband was so much affected by her death, that he took to his bed and died in a few hours after her funeral.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. at the residence of William Edwards, Miss Alice Magorran, in the 27th year of her age, after an illness of eight weeks, which she bore with patience and submission.

In Kingston, Mass. Mr. Robert Foster, aged 10[illegible].

On Tuesday morning, at 7½ o'clock, in the 24th year of her age, Jane, wife of James Monroe, and daughter of the late Jacob Bechtel.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann Montgomery, in the 29th year of her age.

On Monday, the 4th instant, after a short illness, Charles, only son of Wm. G. Banks, in the 4th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. William Sayre, son of Charles Coyle, aged 5 months.

On Sunday evening last, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret, wife of David Sinclair, aged 27 years.

At New York, on the 26th ult. in the 39th year of his age, Peter Lehman, of the Northern Liberties, Philad.

Near Princeton, N. J. on the 23d ult. Benjamin Clarke, son of the late Elisha Clarke.

On the 16th ultimo, at the residence of his son, on Bohemia Manor, Gen. Hezekiah Ford, in the 82d year of his age.

At New Brunswick, N. J. on Sunday evening, 3d inst. Col. John Neilson, in the 88th year of his age.

To Dyers & Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers, at No. 65 North Front street, offer for sale the following articles:—

20 tons Stick Logwood	40 baskets Spanish Annatto,
100 bbls. chipped do.	3 cases Lac Dye,
20 do. ground do.	3 do. do. powdered
20 tons Stick Fustic,	4 bales Safflower,
30 bbls. chipped do.	20 bbls. ground Turmeric
10 do. ground do.	20 tons Stick Redwood,
20 do. ground Redwood	5 casks Crude Tartar,
20 do. English Red Saunders	200 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
5 tons Hache Wood	20 do. Aqua Fortis
20 bbls. chipped Nicaragua	20 do. Muriatic Acid,
10 casks blue Vitriol,	7 cases Bengal Indigo.
100 do. Copperas.	

Also, a full assortment of Drugs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. &c.

A few bottles and half barrels Roman Cement, just received and for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHERS,

march 9—tf No. 65 North Front street, east side.

Wanted.

A SMART intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice to the printing business—one of respectable family, and well educated, will be preferred. Apply to the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post. march 9—tf

Removal.—Printing Office.

JAMES KAY, Jr. & CO. have removed their PRINTING OFFICE from Minor street, to a new and commodious building in Race street, five doors above Fourth, south side, in the rear of No. 122, where they will continue to conduct their business in all its branches, as heretofore. feb 16—6t*

Single Copies of the [illegible] may be obtained every Saturday, at the [illegible] Post Office, and of the following [illegible]:

R. Robinson's, No. 121 South Fourth street.

R. [illegible], No. [illegible] South Second street.

Wm. H. Morgan & [illegible], [illegible] Market street.

Joseph Crowley, 460 Market street.

Franklin Hotel, 190 South Fourth street.

Mrs. Hanse, No. 170 South Second street.

Just Published

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1833.

An elegant coloured engraving of the Newest Fashions, [illegible] Sandy Spring, Maryland; [illegible] Kachengel Tower of [illegible]; [illegible] lov'd thee long, and dearly I and; The Soldier's Farewell.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

Address (post paid) S. C. ATKINSON,

march 9—tf No. 12 Hudson's Alley, [illegible]

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Or Gems of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

[illegible]

Waldie's Select Circulating LIBRARY.

TWENTY-ONE numbers of this popular periodical have been published, which to single subscribers have cost $2 00, and to those who have formed clubs of five, and thus procured the work for $4, these twenty one numbers have cost $1 00 for which sum they have obtained the following works, viz:

1. Walstein, or the Swedes in Prague, a novel.
2. Memoirs of Count Lavallette.
3. Tour of the Months in America, by G. T. Vigne.
4. Klosterheim, or the Masque, a novel.
5. The Hill and the Valley, a politico-economical illustration by Miss Martineau.
6. Temple's Travels in Peru, with wood cuts.
7. Ritson's Memoirs of Lafayette and Louis Philippe.
8. The Gentle Recruit, a tale, by the author of the Subaltern.
9. Saratoga, a tale of the American Revolution, by the same author.
10. Batty's Tour in South Holland, with a description of Antwerp, Brussels, &c.
11. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world, by C. Mac Farlane, Esq.

Two of these works in book form would cost more than the whole twenty-one numbers.

Next week will be published, The Semi-Serious Observations of an Italian Exile in England, by Count Pecchio.

In preparation. The Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu, Ex Queen of Holland, translated expressly for the Circulating Library.

The Journal of a Nobleman at the Congress of Vienna, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals there assembled, will appear in an early number.

Also, Wacousta, or the prophecy, a tale of the Canadas, by the author of Ecarte.

Subscriptions, five dollars for fifty-two numbers, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE,

No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

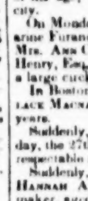
☞ Clubs remitting $20 receive five copies of 52 numbers, making it the cheapest periodical, ever offered to the public. New subscribers commence with the new series, No. 1, containing Sarrans's Memoirs of Lafayette. march 9—

Just Published,

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH,

AND RECREATION.

NO. 6, Vol. 4—CONTENTS.—Medical Geography of Egypt—A Day at Frederic the Great—On the Sports of Children—Paternal Advice—Robbers Created by Drunkenness—Frugality—The United States Dispensary—Feeling on Smells—A German Prince in Ireland—Religion in America—Proportionate Number of the Blind—Medical Comparison—Bills of Mortality. march 9—tf



J. L. Van Horn,

MANUFACTURER of Silk, Worsted, Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Silk, Hair, Velvet & Bombazine Stocks; Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffners, Vest Springs, Trimmings, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Gum Elastic Garters, &c.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 South Fourth Street, and No. 58 North Third Street, above Arch, opposite the Golden Swan Hotel. march 9—

Washington Crossing the Delaware

The evening previous to the Battle of TRENTON.

A LARGE and beautiful engraving of this celebrated revolutionary incident, copied from Trumbull's great painting, is for sale at this office, No. 12 Hudson's Alley. The drawing and engraving of this print cost nearly twelve hundred dollars. It is recommended to persons of taste as an appropriate parlor ornament to all who cherish the recollection of an important era in our national history. Price 1 dollar. A liberal deduction made to those who buy to sell again. march 9—tf

AGENCY OF THE CASKET

SATURDAY EVENING POST and BULLETIN, in the city of New York, No. 120 Pearl street, corner of Madison. jan 12— THOMAS H. JACKSON, Agent.

The Philadelphian.

A RELIGIOUS, Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, edited by Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. is printed on an extra imperial sheet, and published every Thursday, by Wm. F. Geddes, No. 9 Library st. next Bank U. States, at two dollars per annum. New subscribers can be supplied from January 1st.

Extra copies of this paper will be printed weekly during the publication of the discussion between the Rev. John Breckenridge of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John Hughes, of the Roman Catholic Church, who have agreed that after giving their views of the rule of faith, they will proceed to discuss the question "*Is the Protestant Religion the Religion of Christ?*" This discussion may continue for six months. These papers can be had at the office, as above, at 6 cents per copy, or 1 dollar for 6 months.

No. 1 of the controversy by Mr. Hughes, was published in this paper of the 7th inst. Mr. Breckenridge's reply the 14th, and will be published regularly afterwards as they come to hand.

W. F. Geddes is prepared to execute Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, &c. in a workmanlike manner, at fair prices. He also has Gold, Silver, and Bronze printing done equal to any in the United States. Office, No. 9 Library st. jan 16—tf

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

A popular Periodical, conducted by an Association of Physicians. Published Monthly, by S. C. Atkinson, Philada.

Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss.

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would be any way obscure or at all offensive to the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to the bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of the Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

TERMS.—The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in numbers of 32 pages each, octavo, about the middle of every month. Price per annum, $1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be thankfully received by the publisher, and by all agents of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket.

Subscribers at a distance, will discover that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the publisher.

The Journal of Health, including Index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

All new subscribers to commence with No. 1 of each year—back numbers at all times furnished. The strictest punctuality observed in supplying agents, and in forwarding by mail to any part of the country.

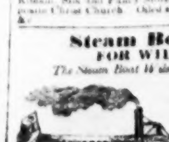
Ribbons.

C. M'KARAHER is constantly receiving new and fashionable goods in his line, in addition to his large assortment always on hand, which he offers, wholesale and retail, at his Ribbon, Silk and Fancy Store, No. 27 North Second street, opposite Christ Church. Old silk, travelling and India baskets &c. june 30—

Steam Boat Notice.

FOR WILMINGTON,

The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. H. Read,



Will commence running this day, & will leave Arch street wharf for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M. & continue to run EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) until further notice.

Leaving Wilmington for Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, P. M. and Arch street wharf for Wilmington at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare 75 cents. ☞ Baggage at its owner's risk. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list. feb 23—

Double Medium for Newspapers,

FOR sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 12 Hudson's Alley. march 9—

THE OLIO.

Haste thee, nymphs, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THE NULLIFICATION SONG.

Air—"Clare de Kitchen."

Way down South, close to de ocean,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
An' [illegible] old folks, young folks,
Clare de Kitchen, old folks, young folks,
Old Virginny never tire.

[illegible] Old Hick'ry down,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So de Clare de Kitchen, &c.

De dam old Judge [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An' if dat darn Carolina,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An' [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An' dem dar [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An' Johnny C., de dam old Judge,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

A Fact.—A lady and her son being on a shopping expedition recently, were shown a piece of cloth which the salesman called *invisible green*; the goods were to their liking, and will the same they were particularly pleased; but the price was too great. Accordingly they proceeded to the next store, and having now learned what was fashionable, the first inquiry was made for *miserable green*—"Oh, no," interrupted the mother, "dismal green—Jacob, *dismal green*."

A reward of "*one Joe*," is offered to any one who shall apprehend a run-away negro of the name of "big-eared John." A Joe for a John, is quite fair.

New mode of preserving Property.—A man was charged at Bow street, last week, with breaking his household furniture to shivers, to save it from being taken in execution. When told to keep the peace, he said he meant to *keep all the pieces*, which the complainant, who was a *piece-broker*, wanted to retain.

A student of medicine from Boston, while attending lectures in London, observed that the *King's Evil* had been little known in the United States since the Revolution.

A French artilleryman at Antwerp, was obliged to undergo amputation. Seeing the attendants carrying off his leg, he called out, "I say, comrade, give me back my shoe; I had only one pair, that will now make me two."

Female Agility.—An ingenious Frenchman has calculated that the space which a young Parisian belle, who is fond of dancing, traverses in the saloons of Paris, when only performing *contra dances*, amounts in one season to *four hundred miles*! He has also estimated that a French lady fond of *waltzing*, will spin round in one night as often as the wheels of a steam-boat revolve, while performing the distance between Dover and Calais! [Exeter News Letter.

Good Nature.—We were recently highly pleased, with an exhibition of practical stoicism and good nature. A number of lads were engaged, in the midst of the storm, *snow-balling* each other. An elderly gentleman passing at the time, was struck on the cheek, by a ball, thrown by one of the urchins. Turning round, as he brushed the snow from his face, he asked very mildly, "My son, did you do that on purpose?" "No sir! No sir!" replied the lad. "Well," said the patient sufferer, "I am glad of it, for if you had, I should have been very angry."—*Boston Transcript.*

Negro philosophy.—John Campsole was a small man, a pocket edition of humanity. He had a black servant, who was a stout fellow, and being a privileged joker, Sambo let no occasion pass unimproved where he could rally his master upon his diminutive carcase. John was taken sick, and Sambo went for the doctor. The faithful negro loved his master, and upon the arrival of the physician looked up in his face anxiously. Examining the symptoms, the doctor pronounced his patient in no danger. Re-assured by this, Sambo's spirits returned, and he indulged his natural drollery. "I tell you, Doctor, Massa Campsole *will die*, 'cause he got a fever." "A fever, you black dog," says the patient, "does a fever always kill a fellow?" "Yes, massa, when a fever get into such a little man, it no ber hab room to turn in him, and if de fever no turn, you dar sartin!"—*Lowell Compend.*

Irish Religion in Auld Lang Syne.—"No good will come of it," said the Colonel. "I mind the time in Connaught when no man clearly knew to what religion he belonged, and in one family the boys would go to church and the girls to mass, or may be both would join and go to whichever happened to be nearest. When I entered the militia, I recollect, the first time I was ever detached from head-quarters I went with the company to Portumna. Old Sir Mark Blake, who commanded the regiment, happened to be passing through, and the night before he had a desperate drink with General Loftus at the Castle. When I left Loughrea, I forgot to ascertain where I should bring the men on Sunday, and I thought this a good opportunity to ask the question. I opened his bed room door softly. "Sir Mark," says I, "where shall I march the men?" "What kind of a day is it?" says he. "Rather wet," was my answer. "It's like the night that preceded it," said he. "Upon my conscience, my lad," he continued, "my head's not clear enough at present to recollect the exact position of church and chapel; but take them *to the nearest.*" That is what I call," and the Colonel shook his head gravely, "real Christian feeling."—*Wild Sports of the West.*

Anecdote of an Indian Woman.—After ascending the Atabapo for five miles, Humboldt and Bonpland entered the Rio Temi. A granitic rock on the western bank of the former river attracted their attention. It is called the Piedra de la Guahibo or Piedra de la Madre, and commemorates one of those acts of oppression of which the Europeans are guilty in all countries, whenever they come into contact with savages. In 1797, the missionary of San Fernando had led his people to the banks of Rio Guaviare on a hostile excursion. In an Indian hut they found a Guahibo woman, with three children, occupied in preparing cassava-flour. She and her little ones attempted to escape, but were seized and carried away. The unhappy female repeatedly fled with her children from the village, but was always traced by her Christian countrymen. At length the friar, after causing her to be severely beaten, resolved to separate her from her family, and sent her up the Atabapo towards the missions of the Rio Negro. Ignorant of the fate intended for her, but judging by the direction of the sun that her persecutors were carrying her far from her native country, she burst her fetters, leaped from the boat and swam to the left bank of the river. She landed on a rock; but the president of the establishment ordered the Indians to row to the shore and lay hands on her. She was brought back in the evening, stretched upon the bare stone, (the Piedra de la Madre) scourged with straps of manatee leather, which are the ordinary whips of the country, and then dragged to the mission of Javita, her hands bound behind her back. It was the rainy season, the night was excessively dark; forests believed to be impenetrable stretched from that station of San Fernando over an extent of 86 miles, and the only communication between these places was by the river; yet the Guahibo mother, breaking her bonds, and eluding the vigilance of her guards, escaped under night, and on the fourth morning was seen at the village, hovering around the hut which contained her children. On this journey she must have undergone hardships from which the most robust man would have shrunk; was forced to live upon ants, to swim numerous streams and to make her way through thickets and thorny lianas. And the reward of all this courage and devotion was—her removal to one of the missions of the Upper Orinoco, where, despairing of ever seeing her beloved children, and refusing all kind of nourishment, she died a victim to the bigotry and barbarity of wretches blasphemously calling themselves the Ministers of a religion which inculcates universal benevolence.—*Researches of Baron Humboldt.*

Feeding on Smells.—The odorous effluvia emitted from viands were considered anciently to possess nutritive properties. This arose probably, in a great measure, from the well known effects produced by savory and disgusting odours upon the appetite. It is impossible that a sufficiency of the matter given off in the form of effluvia, even admitting this to be nutritive, can be absorbed in the system, to account for the apparent satiety induced by the smell of certain viands. The fact can only be explained by the effect produced upon the nervous system, impressions upon which, influence very powerfully the appetite, as we see daily exemplified in the operation of various mental emotions. The very first perception of a nauseous or disagreeable odour, or even one otherwise agreeable, when the stomach is laboring under certain states of derangement, will frequently quell, in an instant, the keenest appetite, or convert it into loathing. The ancients nevertheless believed, that life might be sustained for some time by simply smelling nutritious substances. Democritus is said to have lived three days on the vapour of hot bread; and Bacon refers to a man, who supported an abstinence of several days, by inhaling the odour of a mixture of aromatic and alliaceous herbs. Two hundred years ago these notions were entertained to a great extent, and they afforded the basis for the viaticum, suggested for travellers proceeding to the moon, according to the plan proposed by Dr. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester. This learned prelate published a work, in 1638, entitled "*The discovery of a New World, or a discourse tending to prove there may be another habitable world in the Moon, with a discourse concerning the probability of a passage thither.*" In which he remarks: "If we must needs feed upon something, why may not smells nourish us? Plutarch and Pliny, and divers other ancients, tell us of a nation in India, that lived only upon pleasing odours, and it is the common opinion of physicians, that these do strangely both strengthen and repair the spirits."

From the Lowell Compend.

To our friend in Ohio.—Hollo, stranger, you're a beauty, and have obliged us transcendantly. If the balance of the people in your neighborhood are like yourself, it would be no bad lay for a fellow to settle among you. Can't you give us a sketch of a "coon hunt," or such matter? If we are not "barking up the wrong sapling" you are just the chap to describe one.

Reader—the gentleman above alluded to, has sent us his name, and three years' subscription in advance, postage paid. If you are not a subscriber, you need only do a third as much.

Women.—The morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless our stars! May we always bask in the skyey influence till we are sky-high. [8th of Jan. Toast.

Shower of Fire.—A singular phenomenon presented itself lately in some parts of France, particularly in the department of Orne, in the neighbourhood of Argentan. Several times, and during two whole hours, the atmosphere, which was calm, became filled with a great quantity of vivid sparks, forming a sort of shower of fire. The appearance was most striking between four and five o'clock in the morning. The same phenomenon was witnessed about Caen, where, however, it excited less apprehension than at Argentan, in which place the inhabitants were under the greatest terror. It is said that in some places the sparks were seen to alight upon the ground, but no traces of them have any where been found, and it is probable that the phenomenon really took place in the upper regions, the appearance of having descended being most likely an optical illusion.—*Medical Gazette.*

Mats.—Mats made of rushes or straw, were the first tapestry with which rooms were hung. The colors of the straw were selected and intermixed with so much skill and taste, that these mats had a highly pleasing effect. Some of these are still made in the Levant: they are of excellent workmanship, and proportionately dear, and are universally esteemed, on account of the brilliancy of their colors, and the beauty of the designs. Tapestry of linen and silk, on which whole stories are represented, were introduced above six hundred years back, though the use of them was at that period by no means universal. In the fifteenth century, the *haute* and *basse lisse* tapestries were brought into use in the Netherlands, whence they spread to France. Being costly in price, persons of middling property were obliged to content themselves with Borgamo hangings, or *points d' Hongrie*. The manufacture of the *Gobelins* tapestry, which was begun in the time of Henry IV. and brought to perfection by Colbert and Lebrun, the celebrated painters, left, and continues to leave, similar fabrics far behind it. The Venetian *brocatelle*,—the Persian and Indian painted cloths—what was called *Tapisserie bouillonnée*, (embossed tapestry,) made from the sweepings of the wool, which are left in shearing dyed cloths, and are fixed on linen prepared with gum,—painted and gilded leather, an old invention ascribed to the Spaniards—and paper hangings, which are now universally made use of,—close our account.

From the American Traveller.

Sharks.—All who have seen or heard of sharks have a natural antipathy to them; this is not to be wondered at—for my own part, whenever I hear the name of Shark, it causes a universal shudder. The true man-eater is of a bluish grey color, has several rows of sharp-pointed teeth, set in different parts of two enormous jaws, and woe unto any thing that has life that comes within his range!—The full-grown Shark, of the species above-mentioned, is generally from ten to fourteen feet in length, and his jaws are sufficiently large to admit the body of a man. The eye is small in proportion to the body, but sharp and piercing when in the water, and rather dull when out of this element. Whenever I have observed a school of sharks alongside our vessel in a perfect calm, so that I could have a distinct view of them, which is very easy, as they swim near the surface of the water, they reminded me of so many foul spirits seeking for their prey. Their voracity is so astonishing, that they devour anything thrown overboard, without any discrimination whatever.

While we were at Goree, on the coast of Africa, several negro boys were bathing one morning in the waters of the beach, when a piercing shriek was heard for a moment from one of them, who had ventured too far from the shore—an enormous shark had warily approached him before he was aware of his danger, and actually bit him in two!

We had a man taken sick off Cape Palmas on the coast, where the natives said they had not seen any sharks for a long time, for they are so dexterous in attacking them even in their own element, (as I have been informed,) that in this particular place they are seldom seen. However this may be, the sick man died, on the third morning after he was attacked, of the yellow fever. We were not more than two miles from the beach, which the waters of the broad Atlantic laved;—still, we dared not venture ashore, although the sea was calm, and smooth as a mirror. We did not know the character of the natives, so we concluded to bury the remains of our departed seaman in the bosom of the deep.

We sewed him up as well as we could in a hammock, and after the usual services on such an occasion, we launched him from the side of the vessel into the deep blue ocean. As soon as the waters had closed over him, and while the surface was still agitated by the deposite we had made of as noble a fellow as ever lived, an exclamation of horror burst from the lips of all the crew simultaneously, as the dorsal fin of an enormous shark was seen about a hundred yards from the vessel, and, as it approached nearer, instantly disappeared, without doubt to feast upon the body of our unfortunate seaman.—From this time every one on board had such an inveterate hatred to the shark species, (the captain in particular,) that no opportunity was suffered to escape, which offered itself, to destroy them.—Never shall I forget the time when we were becalmed off Princess Island. Not a breeze agitated the surface of the smooth and mirrored ocean.—Our sails, spars and rigging were as distinctly reflected in the bosom of the deep, as a lady's head gear in the glass in which she views herself, before going to a ball. I never saw the water of a more beautiful and deeper blue; probably owing to the azure sky being at this time without a single cloud, and reflecting its serenity on the bosom of the ocean. Nothing is more tedious to seamen than a calm. As there was not much to be done on board, some amused themselves by throwing lines overboard to ascertain whether there were any fish; others stowed themselves away in their berths, and took a comfortable snooze. Something was wanting to destroy the monotony, and this was soon offered. The cry of "sharks! sharks!" was uttered by one of the hands, and in a moment all was bustle and confusion. Every thing was devised to destroy them; but the captain hit upon an expedient which promised success—this was by shooting them. A piece of wood, about a foot in length to which a piece of beef was attached, was thrown over the stern by one of the men, at a distance from the vessel, and gradually drawn near enough to have a fair shot. It had scarcely touched the water before an enormous shark made toward it, and, as he turned up to swallow the dainty morsel, he received three musket balls directly through the head; and, in this manner, we persevered we killed several of their number, and for that day, at least, we were not troubled with any more sharks! J. M. C.

Rural Economist.

From the New England Farmer.

If you intend your domestic animals shall be profitably kept, you will attend to their comfort as well as their sustenance. They must be well *lodged*, as well as well fed, or they will consume much hay and provender to little purpose. If they are well littered, they will not only be rendered the more comfortable, but the materials with which they are accommodated will make good manure. It is of great consequence that the floors of your cow-houses and stables be water tight, so that none of the stale of the animals be lost, but it should be conducted to some reservoir of liquid manure, to be disposed of as we have often directed, or mixed with earth previously provided.

Lorain says, "As it is far better under any system of management for the cattle to run at large through the day, unless the weather be bad, moveable hay savers, or racks for holding the hay, corn, fodder, &c. should be constructed, that the rich droppings from the cattle may be regularly spread over the yard; unless they be fed under open sheds."

Arthur Young says, "The great points in feeding cattle are regularity, and a particular care of the weaker individuals. On this account there ought ever to be plenty of trough and rack room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried, and become cowed and spiritless, than which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for thrift, besides, these are ever compelled to shift among the worst part of the food. This domineering spirit is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle that he has a hundred times observed the master beast running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting his own provender for the sake of driving the weaker animals from theirs. This is much oftener than suspected, the chief reason of the difference so visible in a lot of beasts the same winter's keep. It is, likewise, a very common and very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows, to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from the inattention of the owner, and the neglect of tipping the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be drawn and fed apart; and in feeding in the yard it is a good method to tie up the master beasts at their meals."

From the Genesee Farmer.

To Cure Wounds on Horses and Cattle.

Mr. Editor—As there are many useful receipts hidden from the public, for the sake of speculation in a small way, by many who would be thought something of in the world, I am induced to lay before the public a receipt for making King of Oil, so called, which perhaps excels any other for the cure of wounds on Horses or Cattle, and which has long been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a desire to contribute to the good of the public, but more especially to the Farmers of Genesee, I send you the following very valuable receipt for publication:—

1 oz. of Green Copperas,
2 do. White Vitriol,
2 do. Common Salt,
2 do. Linseed Oil,
8 do. West India Molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes in a pint of urine; when almost cold add one ounce of oil of vitriol and four ounces spirits of turpentine.

Apply to the wound a quill or feather, which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PALMER.

Middlebury, Dec. 10, 1832.

Draining.—As our winter has thus far been warm and wet, it may be well for farmers to examine their wheat fields, and see whether there are not places on which water collects so as to cover the wheat; if so, such places should be drained without delay, or the wheat will be destroyed. When grass grounds are so situated as to receive the drainings from roads or yards, care should be taken to keep such drains open in order to distribute the water as equally as possible.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ATTEND TO YOUR CATTLE,

And see that your barnhold economy goes on like clock work; and even more regular as it respects real time, than the sun; which is sometimes fast and sometimes slow of the clock. You will however, do well to be punctual to a punctilio in feeding those animals, which depend on you for their daily food. If they miss their accustomed meals, they will fret off more flesh in half an hour, than you can lay on in a week.—Good shelter is also necessary as well as good and regular feeding. If a cow, a sheep, or a pig is uncomfortable, from cold, wet or any other cause, you cannot make it thrive on the richest diet. Yet some permit their cattle to lie down in heaps of their own manure; and they suffer from filth, even when they escape cold and hunger. "Cleanliness," says a celebrated agricultural writer, "is a principal requisite in the feeding of cattle;" hence not only the mangers, but also the stalls ought to be kept as clean as possible; and the former should be cleared from dirt and dust, with a blunt pointed trowel, every morning. After cleansing their stalls, a sufficient quantity of fresh litter should be strewed over, which will invite them to lie down. Rest greatly contributes to fatten cattle; and combing and carding their hides every day, promotes their thriving more than equal to the small portion of time thus consumed. Every farmer had better visit his farm in person, and superintend, himself, the feeding and management of his stock, without trusting to domestic or hired help who have little interest and responsibility attached to their employments.

A machine for cleansing Rice from the hull has been invented by a yankee, the first which has proved fully successful out of a great number of experiments: its value is incalculable.

Ergot on Spurred Rye.—We caution those who are in the habit of using rye for bread, to examine it well before it is ground, to ascertain whether it contains any ergot or spurred kernels, if so, they should be carefully separated, as they are very poisonous, and the smallest possible quantity has a deleterious effect upon the system. When the spurred kernels are separated, they may be reserved to kill flies with, as a sweetened decoction of them is the best preparation for that purpose that we have ever tried.—*Gen. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

My attention has been drawn to this subject by perusing an instructing little work, entitled "An Essay on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, by Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D.—Published by J. Leavitt, New-York." Price 37 cents. I will venture to say that every person buying this little book, will find three shillings worth of amusement, and thrice the amount of profit, if he choose to avail himself of it, in reading it.

It is altogether unpretending, and gives but the author's experience, together with a few observations of others in the management of bees. According to his views, the whole process of keeping bees is so similar—their operations so delightful to a lover of animated nature, and withal so profitable, that almost any one, after reading his little work, if he have no bees, will forthwith incontinently go to the nearest bee keeper, buy a hive, and commence apiarian at once.

Among the various methods of lodging them, he prefers a dark garret either in the house or outbuilding, with holes enough to let them pass freely to and from their labor. The reasons given are these: By inhabiting a high, airy situation they are out of reach of the innumerable noxious vermin that continually infest hives near the ground, among which, the bee moth are the most annoying and mischievous. The air is also pure and sweet, and the bees are less disturbed while prosecuting their labors.

Their trouble and risk of swarming is obviated, as bees never swarm so long as they have room enough to work in; and if a swarm be put in a dark garret, when the hive is full, they attach themselves to the roof near by, build their combs, and stow them with honey. The honey can be taken off in the fall, leaving sufficient to winter the bees.

The increased quantity of honey made by the concentrated labor of so populous a community, the attention of all being directed to a common object, instead of guarding their hives from plunder, repairing damage of the weather, insects &c. and the abundance of time saved to the owners in hiving, swarming, and other little attentions continually required.

In this way also they can be as easily kept in the town as in the country. They require only a small garret partitioned off, with a door to go in at, which should be kept locked to avoid disturbance, and only entered when honey is wanted, or to inspect them. On this subject, I consider his reasons conclusive enough to justify any one who has conveniences to give it a trial. I have done so, and will give you the results of my labors hereafter.

Colt.—To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him, then lead him often in the saddle.—Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold a colt another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop and go on at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Stammering or Stuttering,

AND ALL OTHER IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH,

Permanently Corrected and Cured by

Mr. King, Professor of Elocution.

Institute, No. 64 South Sixth Street.

STAMMERERS are particularly requested to understand that no pecuniary demand will be made, until they shall be cured.

Mr. K. has been many years extensively engaged in teaching Elocution at Round Hill School, and in the city of New York, he has been enabled to form his system (very different from what has been heretofore practised,) upon pure philosophical principles, by which his pupils are taught to comprehend what they can read and speak without impediment. Persons who require the aid of Mr. K. will please make application before [illegible].

ELOCUTION.—Mr. KING will teach the correct pronunciation of every style of English composition, improvement [illegible] quality of the voice. Also, Gesture, by a system founded on nature, which cannot fail to produce ease [illegible].

[illegible] given in Seminaries or private families, [illegible] classes of ladies or gentlemen at the In[stitute].

The "Philosophy of the Human Voice" will be illustrated. Mr. K. is happy in acknowledging himself indebted to that work, not only for many new and valuable ideas, but for the [illegible].

Mr. King has the honor of being permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: R. [illegible], Esq. Robert Adrain, LL. D. [illegible] Dr. James Rush. march 2—2*

Novelty!

COMIC MAGAZINE.—No. 1 of this amusing and unique work is published and contains—The Duel of Bull Cove—Champ [illegible]—Paddy Holloway and the Bold Captain Norgate—Billy Black with Ninety-seven Compartments—The Answers—Sam Slouch the Fashionable Bailiff—What I Hate—Roger Radical Ratcatcher, a celebrated Quack Concoction—[illegible]—The Woodman—The Travels of Billy Lackaday—The Irish Dead—[illegible] Bride—Yankee Notions—Ben Row [in] the Newcastle Apothecary—Naval Nonsense—Squire Gable.

Also, interesting selections from Doings in London, exposing the deceptions and enormities practised at such auctions, gambling houses, theatres, and in the streets of that mammoth city. The engravings are eighteen in number, viz. Striking Effects of Drink at a Lime—Doll Cupid in the Ice—The Dandy and Belle—The Dragoman and his Sweetheart—The [illegible]—Red, Billy Black, Guy Jerry, Grettle and Simple, Sam Brown, Wigant and Lamon; The Fat Man; The Country Couple, A Tight Squeeze, with Doings in a Gin shop—Doings in Newgate Prison, &c. &c.

Price 25 cents per number, payable on delivery, with a liberal deduction to booksellers and agents; and five numbers will be forwarded, by mail, securely packed, to any part of the United States on the receipt of one dollar. For sale at the N. L. News Room, 113 N. 3d St. J. M. Lilly, 174 S. 2d St. and by the publishers. E. CLARKE & Co. Philadelphia.

march 9—3t*

Williams's Reports.

ENTERED according to the act of Congress, in the year 1833, by Williams & Sons, in the clerk's office of the district court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a book entitled "Williams & Sons' Reports of Facts and Imitation Fashions," an apical of comparable engravings, [illegible] representing the principal public buildings in the United States, with drafts and explanations. A new and complete work to learn from the earliest period, of cutting by rule, embracing every improvement to the present day, published by Williams & Sons, Philadelphia; likewise to Boston, New York, and Baltimore, with an addition to subscribers, $12 for the first year, and $8 for every succeeding year. This book contains the patent scale of drafts, which has on it twenty four different sizes with the patent information. The cases and drafts which accompany the work, are so spliced, that any person although not acquainted with the art of cutting may become perfect master of it in six hours' study: it also contains the drafts and explanations of [illegible] habits and pantaloons, comfortables, or Boston Rappers. For sale by Williams & Sons, No. 126 South Fourth Street.

N. B. Persons who make application by mail will please to state the town, county, name of the post office, and state in which they reside. All orders, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Adam Prue and George Wolf, collectors to the above work, will please give notice by letter, where they will have their work sent.

The New York Courier & Enquirer and Boston Traveller will please insert the above 3 months. march 9—tf

Evening Entertainments.

SECOND SERIES.—Just published by Alex. Towar, No. 13 St. James street, Depping's Evening Entertainments, comprising a delineation of the Manners and Customs of various nations; a new and beautiful edition, enlarged and improved, by an American Editor. Embellished by thirty seven large wood engravings, by Atherton.

To be had of the Booksellers. feb 23—3t

Natural History Illustrated.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, and by Thos. H. Jackson, 130 Pearl Street, New York, a collection of very finely engraved plates of Natural History, containing quadrupeds, fishes, birds, insects, shells, &c. &c. put up in setts of 20 plates for $2, and 25 for $2,50. These engravings are offered at a very low price to the admirers of Natural History, as affording cheap and rational entertainment. They will be put up in strong wrappers, and sent by mail with safety, to such persons as may order them. Purchasers must state what description of engravings they wish.

S. C. ATKINSON,

march 9— 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. march 9—3m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hannah Paul, late of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having any demands, to bring their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement to SETH KNIGHT, CHAS. SHALLCROSS, Exec'rs.

march 2—6t*

No. 1876. T. B. Freeman's Real Estate Register.

Hugg's Meadow Farm.

Will be sold on Wednesday evening, the 20th of March, 1833, at 7 o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, the following described Real Estate:—

The valuable farm, long known as "Hugg's Meadow Farm," situate at the mouth of Timber Creek, one mile below Gloucester Point, and four miles from Philadelphia, containing 109 acres more or less, about 66 of which are first rate tide meadow, and the remainder upland of good quality.

The facility of water carriage afforded by the situation of this place, being at the junction of Timber Creek with the river Delaware, and its proximity to the city, contribute to render it very desirable and profitable for the production of hay or the grazing of cattle, and for the raising of vegetables, or "truck" for the Philadelphia market.

The buildings consist of a comfortable two story frame dwelling, spacious frame barn and hay house, corn crib, stone milking house over an excellent and never failing spring, stone smoke house, &c. &c.

If agreeable to the purchaser, $2000 may remain secured on the premises in the usual way. Terms made known at the time of sale, by T. B. FREEMAN, Auctioneer,

march 2—3t No. 8 South Third Street.

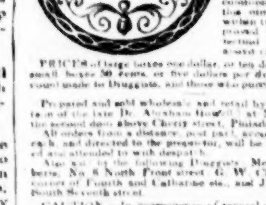
Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, where there are no children, at No. 89 South 8th Street. Also, a parlor fronting 8th street, to rent as an Office.

feb 23

The Maternal Care of a Lady

MAY be shared by a select number of Young Ladies, from 12 to 18 years of age, with her own daughter; to attend in this city to attend a Day School, and situated as boarders in her family.—No. 89 South 8th Street. feb 23—



TETTER Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Blotches on the face, and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered not necessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per dozen. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac F. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, at No. 83 North 8th street, second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Eyre & Massey, No. 8 North Front street; G. W. Chisholm, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and J. Gardom, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious ointments being passed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled on each box, and in future the label of each box accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac F. Howell, son of Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

The proprietor has a collection of Certificates of cures performed by this Ointment, of both ancient and modern dates, which can be seen at his office. The following are deemed sufficient for the encouragement of the afflicted.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF THE TETTER.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with the Tetter on my face too, twenty years, of the most virulent and obstinate kind. I had applied for medical aid to physicians of the first respectability, both in Europe and America, without effect. My face had become nearly covered with one scab, was inflamed and very much inflamed, and was attended with great itching. I had despaired of ever being cured. At length, hearing of the remarkable cures of Warts, Cancers, King's Evil, &c. performed without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, I applied to him, and by the application of three or four boxes of his Tetter Ointment have received an effectual cure. It is upwards of three years since the cure has been completed. Witness my hand. RACHEL SMITH.

Witnesses present, John Smith and Catharine Mitchel.

Philada. Oct. 1819.

CERTIFICATE OF SCALD-HEAD.

I do hereby certify, that my daughter Adeline was affected with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a dry scurf, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse; several large red sores came on the back part of her head, which broke out in sores, and rendered it quite offensive, and were very painful, more especially when her head was combed. Hearing of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box and used it according to the directions, and in a short time informed it abated the itching and made considerable alteration for the better. The manner of treatment being plain and easy, giving relief immediately after the ointment was applied, induced me to persevere, and it has given me the satisfaction to have realized a perfect cure. It is upwards of fifteen months since the cure was effected, and there is not the smallest appearance of the eruption remaining.

Witness my hand, CATHARINE MILLER,

Philada. Aug. 9th, 1831. Wood st. 6 ab. Sixth.

mar 2—3

Harvey L. Sellers,

DENTAL SURGEON, No. 240 Arch street, two doors above Ninth street. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

oct 6—3mo*

Money Lent on Deposit.

OFFICE REMOVED.—The Public is informed, that the Pawn Broking Office, lately kept at the S. E. corner of Fifth and South streets, is removed to No. 186 South street, 2d door above Fifth, south side.

Cash, as usual, will be lent in advance of all kinds of watches, plate, jewellery, fancy articles, guns, pistols and wearing apparel, and on the most reasonable terms, by applying as above. J. RINKER, Licensed Pawnbroker, No. 186 South street, 2d door above Fifth.

N. B. The office was established in 1828. feb 23—3mo

Cheap Property.

THE Subscriber offers to sell a large plantation, situate in the township of Deptford, county of Gloucester, state of New Jersey, about 18 miles below Camden, on the stage road leading to Tuckahoe, containing 351 acres, about 80 of which is cleared, the remainder is good timber land, well wooded. The improvements consist of a handsome two story frame house, kitchen, a large barn, and other outbuildings, all in good order, a good well of water at the door; about 200 apple trees of the best kinds of fruit, also a large number of peach, plum, cherry, pear, &c. The land is good for grain or grass, a considerable portion of it is meadow bank, and well [illegible]. Few places offer more advantages, either for beauty, health, or goodness, and is capable of great improvement.

It can be had for $2500 if applied for immediately. Title indisputable. Conditions easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JAMES CHESTER—or DAVID P. SIMKINS,

Proprietor of the Tuckahoe Stage, Kaighns Ferry, upper side of Market street, Philada. feb 23—4t*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Paiste, late of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them to

JAMES T. PAISTE, PHINEHAS PAISTE, } Administrators.

Dec. 22—3t*

To Bootmakers.

JUST received and for sale, wholesale and retail, Superior Coarse Canton Sewing silks, light dyes, suitable for Boot makers. L. D. WIGGINS,

feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Spruce and Fifth sts.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Shepherd, late of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, cordwainer, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them properly attested, to LEVI SHEPHERD,

feb 16—6t* Administrator, near Holmesburg.

Watches, &c.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 60 to No. 74 Market street, and has for sale a good variety of gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, silver table and tea spoons, castors, cake baskets, watch chains, seals, keys, and a variety of low priced jewelry, musical boxes, evaporated pencils, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

feb 9—6mo JOHN C. FARR, 74 Market St. Philada.

Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, &c.

GEORGE RUSSELL offers for sale at his Store, No. 18 North Sixth street, opposite South Alley, an assortment of patent lever and plain watches, among which are some clocks on the English, with extra heavy cases, and a variety of second hand watches. Also, chains, seals, keys, breast pins, finger rings, ear rings, shirt studs, guard chains, neck chains, lockets, medallions, and miniature settings, silver and plated table, tea and salt spoons, ever pointed pencils, thimbles, pen knives, scissors, &c. &c. Also a good assortment of spectacles, consisting of Gold, Silver and Steel of various patterns, with blue, green and plain glasses, to suit persons of all ages. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

N. B. As usual, watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted. feb 9—3mo

La Mott's Cough Drops.

THIS Elixir, in its original form of prescription has stood the test of twenty years' experience in the general use of it, and is now offered with the addition of some articles, the virtues of which have been fully tested and highly appreciated, which render this composition peculiarly adapted to the prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, common colds and coughs, which are occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will readily yield to its influence.

"This may certify, that having been acquainted with Mr. A. Crosby's preparation of Cough Drops, we can with confidence recommend them as being happily suited to those cases for which it is recommended. WATSON SUMNER, M. D. Washington, N.Y. Feb. 1825. JOHN WEBB M. D."

For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

feb 9—3mo N. W. corner of 3d and Market sts. Phila.

Hull's Truss.—Removal.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs Surgeons, Druggists, and the public generally, that the agency for the sale of his improved patent Truss is removed from No. 20 North Eighth, to the south west corner of Arch and Eighth sts., where an assortment of the instruments adapted to the different species of Hernia, to which adults and children are subject, will be kept constantly on hand.

N. B. Advice rendered by a physician when required, without additional charge. may 19—1yeow

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works; The Quaker; Bailey's Works, Friend, or Advocate of Truth; Cockburn's Review; Hicks's Sermons; Wetherall's Sermons; Stabler's Sermons; Trials of Friends in Philadelphia and Ohio; Jackson's Tour among the Indians; Shewan's Works; Mason's Works; Helm of Truth, and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS. Blank Books, stationary, &c. &c.

For sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 119 N. Fourth St. Philadelphia. EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street—and THOMAS H. JACKSON,

jan 26—tf 430 Pearl Street, corner of Madison, N. Y.

Fine Arts.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he takes FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS at his Room, No. 10 PRUNE STREET. His sole wish being that of giving general satisfaction.

He begs leave to inform those whose favorites are either dogs or horses, that he will introduce them with advantage, as it will contribute greatly to form a characteristic picture; interesting not only as a portrait, but a familiar as well as a desirable subject.

He has at present a few specimens of full length figures.

feb 16—6t EDWARD TROYE

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. E. AUGUST has the honor to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that he has re-opened his South Dancing School, at his old establishment, (in the most genteel part of the city) corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, where he will receive and instruct, every day, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M., ladies and gentlemen who desire to learn to dance and waltz in a short time.

The price per quarter $10, for a course of 18 lessons $5, and scholars will have the privilege, if they choose, to attend the Practising Balls in evening, which will take place every Monday until May, at which strangers may be admitted at $1, or $10 for the season. Former pupils will pay half price.

Mr. E. A. will give private lessons of dancing and waltzing, either in the Ball room, separate rooms, or in dwelling houses, and promises to enable any person to dance and waltz with the figures in a few lessons, and in one course to dance with propriety and waltz with ease, at any balls and parties which will take place this winter—especially on the Ball of February.

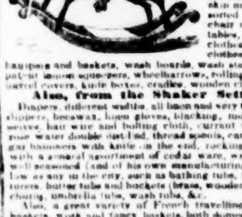
N. B. Mr. E. August is the pleasure to announce to the lovers of dancing, that yielding to the solicitations of a number of ladies and gentlemen, he will give a grand ball on the 17th inst. which will continue to take place every Thursday during the season.

P. S. The Ball room and two large rooms will be let three times per week for private balls, exhibitions, auctions, soirées, or large dinners, on reasonable terms. jan 12—tf

GIDEON COX,

Has for Sale at his Woodenware, Hardware and Variety Store,

No. 335 and 337 Market below Ninth St.—North Side.



A large assortment of House-keeping articles, Cedar ware, &c. among which are the following, viz.—Baskets, sieves, brooms, wisks, butter prints, curled maple ditto, glass and silver, stands, ladles, butter bowls and trays. Boston rocking chairs, (assorted sizes and colours, spring seat, rush bottom and cane,) sheep skin matts and rugs, assorted sizes and colors, chair cushions, kitchen tables, step ladders and clothes horses, (all sizes) clothes lines, and clothes hampers and baskets, wash boards, wash stands and benches, patent steam ash sifters, wheelbarrows, rolling pins, pie boards, cutters, sieves, wooden shovels, &c.

Also, from the Shaker Settlements,

Diapers, different widths, all linen and very fine; root and box slippers, beeswax, linen gloves, blacking, mops, maple sugar, sieves, hair wire and bolting cloth, currant wine, cider wine, rose water double distilled, thread spools, carpet hammers, sugar hammers with knife in the end, rocking horses, together with a general assortment of cedar ware, warranted good and well seasoned (and of his own manufacturing,) will be sold as low as any in the city, such as bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, butter tubs and buckets (brass, wooden, and iron bound) churns, umbrella tubs, wash tubs, &c.

Also, a great variety of French travelling baskets, market baskets, work and fancy baskets, both domestic and imported.

In addition to his former establishment, he has for sale a general assortment of hardware, such as fire dogs, shovels and tongs, cranes, kettles, furnaces, saucepans, footmen, bakers, gridirons, knives, bells, (assorted) spittoons, &c. together with a general assortment of Tin Ware. Also, spark grates, a new article used to prevent sparks from flying.

Housekeepers and others are invited to call and see the very great assortment, as it is well worthy their attention, being a very convenient for supplying themselves with house-keeping articles, &c. feb 23—6mo

A Farm Wanted.

A PERSON having a farm of 30 to 40 acres of improved land, with dwelling and out houses, &c. within 10 or 12 miles north or south of Camden, N. J. and disposed to sell it on reasonable terms, may probably find a purchaser by addressing a letter to "A. W. Z. Post office, Philada." stating the particulars of the location and situation of the property, and the terms on which it would be sold. feb 23—3t*

To the Printers of the U. States.

GENTLEMEN—Most respectfully I present to you my grateful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past ten years in which I have been engaged in type founding, and at the same time inform that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to encourage their establishment. One of the firm has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of this Foundry, that they will be accommodated to their satisfaction. In future, orders for fonts or additions to founts, may be addressed to JOHNSON & SMITH, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founts of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend, RICHARD RONALDSON.

Philada. Feb. 18th, 1833.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to Six lines Pica, including a great variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts suitable for Book binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson. JOHNSON & SMITH.

Philad. Feb. 18, 1833. No. 6 George street.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Stand ing Presses, in good order, together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement and forward a paper containing it to J. & S. will be entitled to $3, payable in settlement of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than $10. feb 23—tf

John Scott's Legacy.

JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent. stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to the intent, "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed twenty dollars; and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with the inscription 'TO THE MOST DESERVING.'" The Select and Common Councils, by an ordinance passed November 23d, 1821, intrusted "*The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, for the term of five years, and on the 25th January, 1827, they renewed the ordinance for a further period of seven years.

All the inventions for which premiums have been awarded, are in actual use, and highly approved of.

The Committee invariably require certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions, or improvements for which claims for premiums are made, and descriptions of them correctly written, and in clear language, accompanied by drawings in perspective, and by models when necessary to illustrate them. Models of some of the ingenious machines are in possession of the Society, and the operation of most of them have been witnessed by the Committee. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the cabinet of the Society, are required. To these rules of conduct, they, during the last year added the following, for the purpose of affording every possible chance of detecting any attempt at interference on the part of claimants, with the inventions of others. After having satisfied themselves of the utility of an invention, and resolved that it is worthy of a premium, they advertise that in three months it will be awarded, unless satisfactory testimony shall in the mean time be brought forward to prove its want of originality. This regulation, which it is believed is altogether novel, it is the intention of the committee to continue, as constituting the best guard in their power to adopt against deception.—The present Committee consist of

JAMES MEASE, M. D. *Vice Pres. Phil. Ag. Soc.*
ROBERT HARE, M. D. *Prof. Chem. Univ. Penn.*
JAMES RONALDSON, *Pres. Franklin Inst.*
W. M. HEMBEL.
WM. PHILLIPS. feb 23—3t

Passage from Londonderry.

ANY Persons who wish to engage passage for their friends in a New Line of first rate vessels, to sail on the fifteenth of every month in the season from Londonderry, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, may can do so by applying to JOSEPH COLLINS,

feb 23—6mo S. E. Corner of 13th & Callowhill sts.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper.	Superroyal Straw Paper.
Double C. do. do.	Imperial do. do.
Medium, do. do.	Extra do. do.
Royal do. do.	Double med. do. do.

For sale by SAMUEL ECKSTEIN,

feb 2—tf No. 4 South 2d street.

Dyer's Music.—Sixth Edition.

JUST published and for sale, at the sign of the Mammoth Ledger, No. 128 North Fourth street above Race. feb 23—

R. & P. Snyder

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Everhart's Court, Race Street, between Seventh and Eighth, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling, 136 North Eighth street.

The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash.

jan 1—3mB

Watches, Jewellery, Lightning-Rod Points, &c.

AT our Store, No. 11, South Fourth Street, may be had a variety of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Lepines and other Watches, among which are some excellent double case silver English, with very heavy cases—and a variety of second hand watches. Also, fine gold guard cable, long linked and curb watch chains, guard and other keys, plain square brooch and upright seals; fashionable ear-rings, diamond, pearl, jet, and Silver breast pins, finger rings, and shirt studs; gold and silver spectacles, thimbles, and pencil cases; silver table, tea, salt, cream and mustard ladles; sugar tongs and butter and fruit knives; lightning rod tips, pointed with platinum or gold; plated castors, candlesticks, table and tea spoons, snuff boxes, &c. &c.; sugar tongs and caddy shells, Dixon's superior Britannia coffee and tea pots, sugar bowls, slops and creams; and a few of Cummins's superior eight day time pieces.

jan 5—21eB PHILIP GARRETT & SON.

Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

WILLIAM BAILY has just received and offers for sale, at his New Store, No. 232 Market street, 3d door below Eighth street, south side, a fresh and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and L'Epine and Plain Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Lockets, Medalion Miniature Settings, Silver Table Spoons, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit persons of all ages. Mantel Timepieces, or a variety of patterns, strikes the hour and half hour. Musical Boxes, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a variety of other articles in his line, too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell on very reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Watches of every description, as usual, carefully repaired and warranted. jan 5—6mo*

To Watchmakers.

A COMPLETE set of tools, some good materials, and a superior regulator, with other necessary articles for watchmakers, for sale by S. W. STOCKTON,

feb 2—tf No. 135 Vine Street.

Doctor Jackson's

Arcanum of America, or Cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and numbness of Limbs.

THIS is a remedy of an old experienced physician, his advice, and prescription all prepared, which has effected some of the most extraordinary cures, where the cases have been very obstinate and of long standing, and it is believed will supercede all other remedies for the cure of Rheumatic Complaints, as soon as it becomes generally known. There is perhaps, no disease so hard to eradicate from the human system as Rheumatism; this remedy has never, as yet, been known to fail. For sale at Isaac Thompson's Drug Store, N.W. corner of Market and 3d streets. Price for a box of Rheumatic Pills and a bottle of Liniment, 75 cents.

Also, Indian Specific for the cure of frosted feet; price 25 cts.

jan 26—3mo

Geo. W. Carpenter's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

THIS plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, compound generally of Resins and Balsams in alcoholic solution, which although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are frequently used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction, this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute, preventing its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant medicines, which have been selected as adjuvants.

Prepared and sold by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 295 Market street, Philada., a few doors below Eighth street. jan 22—1y

Malignant Cholera Cured!

THE specific for Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus which has been sold for some years by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the proprietor, has been found a most certain remedy for the Malignant Cholera, when given on the first symptoms. It is particularly recommended, because the disease is so rapid in its progress, that it often becomes incurable before a physician can be obtained. Country merchants and druggists may find it advantageous to be supplied with the article. Retail price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. One bottle generally cures from four to six cases. nov 10—tf

Removal.

MRS F. HENLEY, tenders her respects to her customers and the public, and takes leave to inform them that she has removed her Fancy Millinery Store and Straw Bonnet Manufactory, from No. 44 South Second Street, to the house recently occupied by Madame Pratt, No. 31 South Second Street, east side, where she has on hand a general assortment of Straw Leghorn, Velvet and Fancy Silk Bonnets, of the most approved patterns, with an extensive and choice selection of Gauze and other Fancy Ribands, and a great variety of Millinery Trimmings suited to the Season, all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

Mrs. Henley takes this occasion to return her thanks to the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, for their kind and liberal patronage heretofore, and assures them that every exertion shall be used to merit a continuance of their confidence and favour. dec 15—3mo

Removal.

JOSEPH E. McILHENNEY, Dentist, and Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, of the late firm of Van Pelt & McIlhenney, has removed from No. 101 Walnut, to No. 124 Arch street, second door above Sixth, south side. nov 3—tf

Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture,

A *new and valuable Remedy for all Affections of the Lungs.* Sold in all the principal cities and towns in the U. States.

References.—"Dr. Warren's Cough Drops. A new remedy for coughs, colds, influenzas, &c. has lately been prepared and brought forward by James Warren, M. D. of Cincinnati. From experience, we recommend it to the public as a most excellent remedy. The well known character of Dr. Warren places it beyond the suspicion of quackery.—*Farmer's Rec. Covington, Kentucky, January 21, 1832.*"

"We, the undersigned, having made repeated use of Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, in our families, are of opinion that it is one of the most valuable remedies in the diseases for which it is recommended, now in use. Its effects are safe and salutary to all, and in most cases effectual in the cure of the disease.

"We therefore take pleasure in recommending it to all who are affected with coughs of any description, believing that this medicine will prove a general and public benefit.

Hon. J. Burnet, late member of the U. S. Senate; David Root, late pastor 2d Presby'n Church, Cin.; John H. Groesbeck, Esq.; Henry E. Funk; John Sullivan. Cincinnati, Sept. 28, 1832." Sold by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts.—and HARLAN & SIDDALL,

jan 26—3mo S. W. corner of Fifth and Minor sts.

A Very Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.

SITUATED in the Great Valley, Chester County, 25 miles from Philadelphia, 5 miles east from Downingtown, and 5½ from Westchester, and near to the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Lancaster Turnpike. Containing about 130 acres of land in cultivation; and as much woodland may be added as a purchaser may desire, not exceeding 100 acres of it. The cleared land is divided into ten fields, which has all been limed over, and is in high cultivation, producing fine crops of grass and grain; the whole of it is handsomely situated, and the cattle have access to water from all the enclosures. The buildings are of stone, large and in good repair. The Mansion House is 54 feet front by 34 feet in depth, with 4 rooms and large entry on the first floor, 6 chambers on the second, besides garrets.—There are 2 barns, one of them is new, 42 feet by 88, and built in the best manner, with the usual outbuildings. There is a spring house over a never failing spring of best water; also a fountain spring of soft water at the kitchen door, and both barn yards and the both houses are supplied with water without the labor of pumping. There is a large apple orchard in full bearing, with a variety of other fruit and ornamental trees. There is a tenant house and a quarry of limestone. The place is remarkably healthy, and no chills or fevers—the neighbourhood is unexceptionable; and places of worship, schools, mills and stores are quite convenient. There is daily intercourse with the city. Possession can be given at any time. For a view of it and further information call on D. Johnson the tenant, and for terms, which will be accommodating, at No. 105 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. [illegible] 12—tf

A Card.

SAMUEL YORK ATLEE, Attorney at Law, of Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, and other commercial places, that he will promptly attend to the collection of debts or other legal business within the State of Ohio, and particularly Cincinnati and vicinity.

jan 12—1y

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster

IS confidently recommended as the most effectual and cheapest remedy now in use for Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. Since it has been offered to the public, it has afforded greater relief to persons afflicted with Rheumatism, than any other remedy now in use.

A fresh supply of the above plaster is just received and for sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

jan 19—3mo N.W. corner of 3d and Market sts.

Pulmonary Balsam.

A VALUABLE medicine for colds, coughs, &c. for sale by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market sts.

This Balsam has long been so favorably known, that it is considered unnecessary to publish the certificates which accompany it.

French yellow ochre and blue vermilion for sale as above.

jan 19—3mo

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

feb 9—tf No. 92 North Street, below Sixth.

Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

PERSONS commencing housekeeping, country merchants, and others, wishing to purchase Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. can save ten per cent in their purchases, by applying to C. K. SERVOSS,

Cheap Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store, 88 North Second St. four doors above Arch, Philada. jan 26—tf

Cocalico Mill Stones.

MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, of various qualities, superior to any other now in use. (Warranted.)—For Grinding Corn, Rye, Plaster, Bark and Drugs. Also, Rubbers or Nubbing Stones, &c. Stones will be delivered if required. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to by WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.

Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa. feb 9—3mo

Dr. Stouse's celebrated Infant DROPS.

THIS valuable carminative is a safe, effectual, and speedy remedy for the diseases of young children—Cholic, Convulsions, Restlessness, Griping, Disordered Bowels, Green Stools, &c. Although possessed of Anodyne properties to soothe pain and produce sleep, yet it exerts those kindly influences without leaving behind it the dull, drowsy, languid and listless state, which generally follows the use of laudanum, paregoric, &c. Price 25 cents.—Ample directions accompany each bottle. Sold on agency, wholesale and retail, by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,

Corner of Fifth and Minor Streets.

Also, Dr. Weaver's celebrated EYE SALVE, superior to all other preparations of sore, weak, and inflamed eyes. feb 9—

Dr. Mead's Pills

FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

THE numerous imitations of this medicine, which have appeared under the name of Pills, Powders, and Tinctures, pretending to the virtues and effects of the above valuable remedy, is one of the numerous proofs of the efficacy and success.

Those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint called *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Sour Stomach*, will please to observe that DR. MEAD'S PILLS is the original remedy, invented and put into use in this country by *Doctor George Smith*, an eminent physician of Scotland, who gave much of his time and attention to that disease, both in this country and Great Britain. ☞ None are genuine without the signature of *Geo. Smith*, on the directions which accompany each box.

The above Pills are sold by O. Hall, 129 Maiden Lane, New York, who is wholesale agent for the Patentee.

By Lawrence, Keese & Co. 115 Maiden Lane, New York.	Carpenter & Hanrick, Montgomery, Ala.
J. & A. & W. H. Post, 41 William street, New York.	Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass.
J. C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich street, New York.	J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I. Sisson & Stoddard, New London, Conn.
Isaac Thompson, Market st. Philadelphia.	H. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
H. Pots, Philadelphia.	Edward Hull, Stamford, Dutchess Co. N. Y.
C. R. & N. S. Keese, and G. H. Keerle, Baltimore.	J. V. E. Vanderhoof, Brooklyn, L. I.
S. Jewett, Washington City.	S. M. Moira, Albany, N. Y.
F. Stabler & Son, Alexandria, D. C.	James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
J. McKinlee, Richmond, Va.	W. & S. B. Bowne, West Chester, N. Y.
Woodward & Barker, Norfolk, Va.	Lee & Woodward, Ithaca, N. York.
William Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C.	M. Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aaron Parsons, Savannah Ga.	C. Smith, Marengo, N. Y.
H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri.	G. E. Hayes & Co. Buffalo, N. York.

And by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. feb 2—3mo

Interesting to Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, &c.

A very great improvement in the manufacture of Straw and other Hats, having been made [illegible] and a portable machine for that purpose [illegible] and patented by the United States [illegible] Philadelphia, in which place it has been [illegible] vantageously used since the patent [illegible] issued upon, upon trial, a very great saving [illegible] which better done than the old method [illegible] this city being without one)—and believed [illegible] and ought to be extended, an opportunity [illegible] any person of enterprise to introduce the [illegible] and states, as the present proprietor of the [illegible] to sell a right or rights to manufacture [illegible] the states following, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, [New Hamp]shire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, or Delaware.

Orders or letters, post paid, for the machine [illegible] or otherwise, for or many of the states [illegible] also the eastern district of Pennsylvania [illegible] scriber, No. 121 North Second Street, P[hiladelphia] case of satisfactory references, will be [illegible] any further information may be obtained [illegible] to the advertiser. JOHN [illegible]

12mo, 15—6mo.*

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for [illegible]ford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutter, of most approved references can be given.

THOMAS [illegible], Ironmonger, [illegible]

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, N[illegible] ware States, or any Counties, may be had on [illegible]

aug. 20—tf

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian [illegible] shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle [illegible] with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more [illegible] rior knowledge of the science. These [illegible] old book-keepers of the first standing, and [illegible] the most eminent. A new and infallible [illegible] upon Double Entry, and a new Journal [illegible] success to the learner, is from TEN to [illegible] SONS with Bills of Exchange, and all [illegible] Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, [illegible] combined with expedition and legibility, [illegible] cantile business, and all offices of Record [illegible] and Ladies' letter hand; by the system, [illegible] and old, are taught in a few lessons, and [illegible] policy and ease as any other taught in the U[nion]. Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. [illegible] S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite [illegible]

An extra room is prepared for the more [illegible] dation of merchants and professional gentlemen. The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be [illegible] ed in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between [illegible] M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.*

LOW & REED'S

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH.

FOR cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums [illegible] ing the mouth.—The *chlorine tooth wash* [illegible] the teeth, and will answer the purpose of the [illegible] It contains no acid or any ingredient which [illegible] in enamel. It will also be found to keep the [illegible] impurities.

The compound chlorine tooth wash has the [illegible] of cleansing the mouth also, and of removing [illegible] sive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and [illegible] dy for canker or soreness of the mouth. It [illegible] with the greatest advantage as a gargle for [illegible] it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects [illegible] healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste, [illegible] are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that [illegible] will speedily remove all the effects of it from the [illegible]

For sale by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York, [illegible] ham street, General Agents for the sale of the [illegible] York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Also, for sale in Philadelphia, by Samuel P. [illegible] of Eighth and Chesnut street.

F. Brown, corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets.
Charles Ellis, 56 Chesnut street.
F. Klett, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
And Isaac Thompson, corner of Second and [Market].

sept 22—6mo

Medicated Cordial.

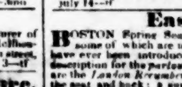
THIS unpretending but valuable preparation, [illegible] gerous nostrums of the day, aims only to [illegible] constant use of nauseous drugs, for the purpose [illegible] the bowels. It is now generally known that [illegible] as diarrhœa is a frequent predisponent cause of [illegible] cholera, and that during its prevalence there [illegible] usual liability to one or the other of these irregularities [illegible] medy, without claiming to be a specific for that [illegible] case, would regulate the bowels (frequently [illegible] griping) by its judicious use, and be at the same [illegible] of innocent qualities, is certainly at this time a desideratum [illegible] that these properties are combined in the medicated [illegible] who have used it can testify. Costiveness is also a [illegible] tendent on dyspepsia; this remedy would be found [illegible] aid in the treatment of that prevalent affection. [illegible] is frequently the result of a constipated state of the bowels [illegible] the cordial has been found by many to prevent the [illegible] that distressing disease.

Hemorrhoides or Piles frequently depends on costiveness [illegible] by its removal the affection will be relieved, and in [illegible] ces cured.

The great value of this medicine is, that it contains [illegible] pernicious, that it moves the bowels gently and safely [illegible] to them, and may be continued for a length of time [illegible] crease of the dose; it is a perfectly safe remedy for [illegible] dose must be graduated according to age.

Prepared and sold at the south east corner of Third and [illegible] streets. Price 25 cents per bottle. [illegible]

India Rubber Shoes,



With Leather Soles, flannel linings, [illegible] fur, and designed to be [illegible] neat the stocking, [illegible] on hand or made [illegible] order, to any [illegible] feet. Also, a good assortment of plain India Rubber Shoes, which will be sold either by the case or dozen, at moderate prices.

Country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them. ☞ Also, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes. S. D. [illegible]

july 14—tf No. 6 North [illegible]

Easy Chairs.

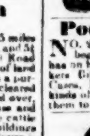
BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the *parlour, library and chamber*, among which are the *London Recumbent Chairs* on castors with springs in the seat and back; a superior article for the *invalid* or those who study ease and comfort. *Mahogany Parlour Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools*, covered with *damask, plush, hair cloth*, &c. Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of splendid *curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c.* which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest *English* and *French* fashions. *Kiln dry'd feathers*, warranted pure and sweet. Hair mattrasses and cushions constantly on hand, or made to order, and upholstery work of every description attended to by

J. HANCOCK & [illegible]

feb 23—tf S. W. corner of 3d & W[alnut] sts.

Glass Cutting Factory.



THE Subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 88 N. Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain & pressed furniture Knobs, &c. of all kinds. Country merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory price, by R. S. RISLEY.

oct 23—tf

Pocket Book Manufactory.

NO. 23 South Fourth Street above Chesnut.—T. BOHLEN begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work boxes, Card and Note Cases, and all kinds of Fancy Leather articles, and he respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. jan 5—3mo

Striking Profile

LIKENESSES

PAINTED in several beautiful styles, at 25 cents and upwards.

Also, single Portraits and Family Groups neatly executed in miniature and Life sizes, on moderate terms.

N. B.—The resemblances warranted perfect.

J. WILSON,

jan 19—tf 67 Arcade, West Avenue.

New Jewellery Store.

SPLENDID FILLAGREE EAR RINGS, &c.

THE subscriber having removed from No. 85 to 76 North Second street, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, invites his friends and the public, to call at his new store, & examine before purchasing elsewhere. His stock consists of Splendid Filagree Ear-rings and Pins to match, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Jet finger rings, Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches, Time Pieces, Silver Spoons. Plated and Britannia ware of the manufacture of Dixon & Sons, Everpointed Pencils, Bead Reticules and Purses, rich Coral Necklaces, Miniature Settings and Medallions, gold Chains, Seals, Keys, and Guards, fine gold Lockets, Shirt Studs of various patterns, with a variety of other articles in his line.

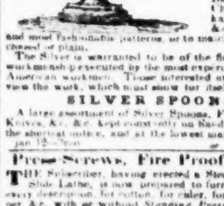
New Style Chased Ear Drops.

1 beautiful Time Piece, representing Napoleon crossing the Alps. E. P. LESCURE,

dec 8—6mo No. 76 N. 2d st. opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.

R. & W. Wilson,

North West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.



RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that no expense has been spared, and every improvement and facility added to the manufacture of Silver Plate, which will enable them to sell much lower than has ever been offered to the public, viz. Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tea Waiters, Plates, Cups, &c. &c. all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, or to match any patterns given chased or plain.

The Silver is warranted to be of the finest quality, and the workmanship executed by the most experienced European and American workmen. Those interested are invited to call and view the work, which must show for itself.

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

A large assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c. &c. kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest manufacturing prices.

jan 12—3mo

Press Screws, Fire Proof Doors, &c.

THE Subscriber, having erected a Steam Engine and heavy Slide Lathe, is now prepared to furnish *Press Screws* of every description, for cotton, for cider, for tobacco and for paper, &c. with or without *Standing Presses*, heavy turning of any description, and *Cylinders* of Brass or Iron, bored with accuracy. Fire proof Doors for Banks and Stores, on reasonable terms, with south work generally, by CHARLES EVANS,

N. B. About 50 feet of Shafts, and Pulleys, Hangers and Plummers' Blocks, &c. complete for Glassecutters, nearly new, and made in the best manner; will be sold low. Apply as above.

sept 17—1y Back of No. 33 Broad street, east side.

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer,

NO. 165 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried by some of the largest manufacturers in the United States, and approved of by all; he warrants them to be superior both for working free and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. sept 20—1y

Notice to Manufacturers,

WEAVERS AND REED-MAKERS.

JAS. FIFE & SON, cane, steel and brass reed-makers, College Avenue, below Market in Tenth street, carry on the above line in all its branches. They have also opened a large Cane Store, where city or country reed-makers will always find cane poles of the first quality, and under the inspection of a competent judge on the spot where they grow, and imported by themselves. Cotton reeds of every kind suitable for city work, always on hand, and reeds of every description made to order. Country merchants purchasing reeds, will find it to their advantage to call as above, where are always kept a large stock of reeds of every denomination, suitable for country trade in general: the whole warranted an article not to be surpassed by any, either as to quality of workmanship, or materials, in any in the city, and on terms as low as can be bought.

[illegible] 6—tf

A[illegible]

Bulletin, [illegible]

PUBLISHED [illegible]

By Samuel [illegible]

No. 12 [illegible]

A few doors [illegible]

TERMS—$2 [illegible]

Papers discontinued [illegible] while arrearages are [illegible] ☞ Small notes [illegible] South Carolina, Ge[orgia illegible] ans, received at par.

With thee do m[illegible]
For thee do my [illegible]
Thy mind is my [illegible]
Thy frown is [illegible]

A farewell, the [illegible]
With a tear, [illegible]
And memory a[illegible]
To retrace [illegible]

THE [illegible]

We lead [illegible]
Whom th[illegible]
But free as [illegible]
We rove [illegible]

From the la[illegible]
With the [illegible]
To the clim[illegible]
Regardless [illegible]

We will be[illegible]
We ackn[illegible]
For our he[illegible]
For our [illegible]

Our foemen [illegible]
When ou[illegible]
For our ch[illegible]
In the lif[illegible]

We exult w[illegible]
To prepa[illegible]
We exult, [illegible]
Is dim w[illegible]

We had ra[illegible]
Than ea[illegible]
For a shro[illegible]
And slee[illegible]

W[illegible]

WESTMO[illegible]

SIR—Vanit[illegible] shipers, and lo[illegible] I actuated by [illegible] business, to [illegible] thought prope[r illegible] Editor, and w[illegible] world.

A fine even[ing illegible] to the banks o[illegible] boat for a ci[illegible] hence. I had [illegible] rived much sa[illegible]

"Aga[illegible]
She t[illegible]

In moving fro[m illegible] which was ge[illegible] dually disapp[illegible] of the boat a[illegible] eyes filled wi[illegible] extinct with [illegible] I thought of [illegible] and those va[illegible] hare. These [illegible] me, and with [illegible] den my hear[illegible] miliar acqu[illegible] from town ti[illegible] the bodkin, [illegible] green and m[illegible] shot towers [illegible] and comman[illegible] of passenger[illegible] now assailed [illegible] innumerable [illegible] from a liber[illegible] my straiten[illegible] parting with [illegible]

A country [illegible] door-plates, [illegible] compact ord[illegible] a country li[illegible] lined the str[illegible] beauty of fo[illegible] found a wan[illegible] city of man[illegible] ladies.

I made m[illegible] ed it. From [illegible] never behel[illegible] to boys, and [illegible] the bosom c[illegible] dral, and th[illegible] singular ap[illegible] church and [illegible] ment of a [illegible] whose resi[illegible] ful and maj[illegible] countenanc[illegible] ous. The [illegible] simplicity, [illegible] tended wi[illegible] of those bra[illegible] country. Locomotio[illegible] sults from [illegible] *unity.* Jo[illegible] countenanc[illegible] the mistres[illegible] remained u[illegible] for her int[illegible] flection; sl[illegible] world had [illegible] become wi[illegible]

Pleased [illegible] the next da[illegible] City, inter[illegible] country wh[illegible] ton. The [illegible] on Terra [illegible] thanks to y[illegible]

The cou[illegible] ling is dia[illegible] extensive [illegible] mansion-h[illegible] carries wi[illegible] he inhabit[illegible] doms, and [illegible] honest far[illegible] knee. Th[illegible] vereignty [illegible] up a war [illegible] change "[illegible] for crowd[illegible] er, the ro[illegible] ness appe[illegible] the clamo[illegible] and when [illegible] —the wil[illegible] rest, and [illegible] in his for[illegible] catch a [illegible] following [illegible] the sport[illegible] The shril[illegible] fortable [illegible] seen the [illegible] thon dec[illegible] but few [illegible]

I was [illegible] age to th[illegible] proachin[illegible] press; a[illegible] total dec[illegible] ciple, th[illegible] solidity [illegible]

Rising [illegible] The bre[illegible] waves th[illegible] shore. Vast fie[illegible] the cow[illegible] tle—the [illegible] turns fr[illegible] laugh of [illegible] notes of [illegible] sun had [illegible] to the s[illegible]

The [illegible] spot. T[illegible] interest[illegible] W—[illegible] upward[illegible]